

MPs told of crumbling local prisons

The Commons Select Committee on House Affairs yesterday called for "urgent action" to repeated demands for improvements to decaying local prisons. In evidence to the committee, Mr D Buttery, head of the division of the prison buildings department, said: "The whole state is crumbling round our ears, and it needs a massive injection of capital if we are to have prisons standing at the end of the decade".

Toxteith inquiry extended

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has announced that he will extend his inquiry into the Toxteith riots into a third week. Courts have sentenced 220 people for their part in recent inner-city riots but more than 1,000 cases have yet to be concluded. Riot reports, page 3

Titanic keeps its secrets

A Texas oil millionaire's 500,000 expedition to find the Titanic wreck has returned to Boston empty-handed after 10 days of seabed scanning. It found "some objects which may have come from the Titanic" though one of them might be a sea eel, a team expert conceded. Page 8

Doctors split on kidney deaths

A report that 122 National Health patients died of kidney failure because of inadequate facilities has been countered by medical experts who found that in each case they had other causes. But statistics confirm that Britain lags behind many continental countries in the scope of kidney treatment per million of population. Page 2

Reform plan for Chinese industry

Reform measures which will decentralise the nation's main industries and remove Communist Party committees from everyday intervention in factory management are being introduced by the Chinese leadership. Page 5

MPs in uproar over Springboks

The New Zealand House of Representatives broke up in a row after a minister was expelled for accusing the opposition of cowardice over a quest for a debate on the Springboks. The opposition said to deny them a chance to reply before the adjournment. Page 8

Mugabe judge

Imbabwe has appointed a West Indian as the country's first black Supreme Court judge. He is Professor Telford Georges, who came to Salisbury last December to help the Government incorporate traditional law in judicial legislation. Page 6

Nuclear policy

White Paper confirms the Government's support for the international nuclear programme. It says the Government's intention to build one power station per year until 1990. It rejects many recommendations on conservation and coal from a select committee on energy. Page 4

Africa kept out

The International Cricket Conference decided at its annual meeting not to readmit South Africa. The South African team from its Prime Minister promising to amend three of its laws which ban multi-racial sport. Page 7

Preview guide to the wedding

day's Preview, the arts and entertainments guide published by The Times, has been expanded to 12 pages. There is a section on the royal wedding. Details of transport, vanes points along the route, entertainments, exhibitions and giant fireworks display in Hyde Park on the eve of the wedding are included in the guide, together with Preview's panned coverage of films, theatre, music, galleries, sports, advertising and family outings and the country.

me News 2-4
ereses 5, 6, 8
p 16, 23
te 11
siness 19-24
art 17, 18
soured 28
ry 14
tures 12, 14
e Report 8
ters 15

Lurie cartoon 6
Motoring 25
Obituary 16
Parliament 9
Safe Room 16
Science 3
Sport 17, 18
Theatre, etc 27
25 Years Ago 16
Weather 28
Wills 16

Information service, back page
University results, page 25

Begin scorns 'astonishing' rebuke from Weinberger

Mr Begin yesterday rejected public charges by Mr Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, that Israeli actions had twice wrecked American peace efforts in the Middle East. In Washington an embarrassed Administration said it did not regard Mr Begin as an obstacle to peace.

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 23

The recent severe strain on Israel's relations with America increased further today when Mr Weinberger, the Prime Minister, rejected public criticism levelled at him by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary—which he described as "astonishing". Mr Begin was reacting to accusations that Israel's belligerent security policy had twice in recent weeks sabotaged the peace initiatives of Mr Philip Habib, America's Middle East envoy.

Mr Weinberger's remarks—made during a television programme—were the most outspoken criticism of the right-wing Israeli Government yet voiced by a senior member of the Reagan Administration.

A statement issued from Mr Begin's office today responded: "The Secretary of Defence of the United States is reported to have stated that, on two occasions, Mr Philip Habib was about to reach agreement, but failed because of the Israeli operations against the peace near Baghdad and the headquarters of the Arab terrorist organizations in Beirut."

"The Prime Minister met frequently with Mr Habib for many hours of conversation during these events, but never once did he learn such 'news' from him," Mr Caspar Weinberger alleged that the Prime Minister does not behave with "moderation". This reaction to Mr Weinberger's astonishing remark is illustrative of the Prime Minister's manifest moderation.

During the recent Israeli election campaign, Mr Begin delivered a bitter personal attack on Mr Weinberger, and diplomats here say that rarely, if ever, has there been such a depth of ill feeling between a senior member of the American Government and an Israeli Prime Minister.

The force of Mr Weinberger's remarks and the tone of Mr Begin's reply have served to destroy claims by some prominent members of the Begin Cabinet that there is no crisis between Israel and America. There is, however, official satisfaction here that President Reagan has so far appeared to remain above the fray.

Relations with America were discussed today when the Cabinet held its second emergency meeting of the week. Ministers discussed the future military strategy in Lebanon.

The Cabinet meeting was declared a ministerial security committee, a body whose deliberations are classified under Israeli law, and no communication was issued. But it is clear that the discussions centred on future tactics to counter the continuing Palestinian rocket attacks against towns and settlements in northern Israel.

It is known that there is virtually no opposition among senior ministers to Mr Begin's flat rejection of any limited form of ceasefire which might allow the Palestinians to reorganize. The Government's view is that it is better to suffer international condemnation

Labour defence spokesman threatens to resign

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

If the Labour Party decides at its annual conference in September to support the anti-nuclear defence policy endorsed by the national executive on Wednesday, Mr Brynmor John, MP for Pontypridd, the Opposition's front bench spokesman on defence, will probably resign his position.

Last night he saw Mr Foot, the Opposition leader, to tell him of his disagreement with the NEC policy.

So far Mr John has relied on the backing of a majority in the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Shadow Cabinet for his advocacy of continued membership of Nato and the deployment of nuclear weapons as a deterrent to the Soviet Union. That policy is seen as a means of bringing the Russians to the conference table to discuss multilateral nuclear disarmament.

This stand he has been backed by Mr Denis Healey, the shadow Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and deputy leader of the party, who moved a series of amendments on Wednesday only to be defeated. As a result, the party is being asked to endorse—and there is every possibility that it will do so—a pledge that a future Labour government will close down all nuclear bases, British or American, on British soil or in British territorial waters.

Mr Healey pleaded without success for continued support for Nato. He said that the



Part of Bryan Organ's portrait unveiled yesterday.

Lady Diana wears the trousers

By John Witherow

In what must be one of the first portraits to show a future woman member of the Royal Family wearing trousers, the National Portrait Gallery in London yesterday unveiled the official painting of Lady Diana Spencer.

Bryan Organ, who painted it in seven weeks, appeared distinctly nervous as he told a jostling crowd: "We tried our best. We just hope that you give it a chance."

Mr Organ, who selected the clothes, received a mixed reception for his earlier portraits of Princess Margaret and the Prince of Wales from critics. The picture of Princess Margaret caused so much fuss that Mr Organ went into hiding for three weeks.

His portrait of Lady Diana, however, despite the trousers, is markedly less controversial and has won the approval of the Royal Family. It shows her sitting sideways on a chair, dressed in a black trouser suit with gold piping and a cream shirt. He placed her directly in front of a pale blue door flanked by elegant green wall-paper in the Yellow Drawing Room in Buckingham Palace.

Her legs are casually crossed and her left foot is excluded from the painting. "That's pretty normal in portraits. It gives one an impression of height," Dr John Hayes, the National Portrait Gallery's director, said.

Mr Organ had 16 or 17 working sessions with Lady Diana and completed the portrait from sketches and photographs. There is the hint of a smile on her lips and Mr Organ, who refused to discuss his discussions, said: "We had a very good working relationship. There were no problems."

His portrait of Prince Charles, unveiled in February, found considerable favour with the Prince, and the Royal Family readily accepted the gallery's suggestion that Mr Organ should paint his future bride. By all accounts they are pleased with the result.

The National Portrait Gallery itself or Lady Diana were unhappy with the picture in any way we would not be here today," he said.

The gallery paid £4,000 to commission the work, the same fee for the portrait of Prince Charles. Dr Hayes called it "a stunning portrait. It is totally different from the normal portraits of royal persons and I think her natural warmth and inner strength come through."

The gallery has now commissioned Mr Organ, aged 46, to paint Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, and Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour prime minister. Lady Diana's portrait will be hung in the gallery alongside Mr Organ's picture of Prince Charles.

Jeffery Daniels writes: In the portrait of Lady Diana is in no way a state image, even though it will be seen in a national museum and judged in an historical context.

Lady Diana is not only wearing trousers, but is seated on a gilt Regency chair at right angles to the back. This would seem to show a liberated social attitude combined with an awareness of the traditional implications of her pose.

In his portrait, Mr Organ has created an image which although unconventional has natural dignity and authority. Countdown to wedding, page 2

Consumer spending squeezed

By Melvyn Westlake

People are spending less as rising prices and taxes cut more deeply into personal incomes. According to government figures published yesterday, consumers reduced their spending by 11 per cent during the spring and early summer, after the Budget in March.

Spending on alcohol and tobacco has dropped, and consumption of fuel and light is estimated to have been lower during the second quarter of the year than at any time since 1976. These figures bear out the trend already seen in the retail trade, where business has fallen since the beginning of the year.

In January and February, a wave of buying produced some-thing close to a "mini boom" in many High Street shops and department stores. Much of this was prompted by severe price-cutting as shopkeepers tried to clear their shelves. The coming of wine, spirits and cigarettes ahead of the Budget also appears to have contributed to the high level of sales.

Yesterday's figures show that consumer spending dropped to £17,800m in the second quarter, compared with £18,100m in the previous month (valued at 1975 prices to permit a true comparison).

In spite of the latest drop, consumer spending in the first half of 1981 has actually proved more buoyant than seemed likely at the time of the Budget, mainly because of the high spending levels ahead of the Christmas season.

Government economists had been fully prepared for a drop in consumer spending in the second half, as the rise in wages fell behind the rate of increases in prices.

With prices now set to rise faster than expected, consumer spending could be even more depressed than forecast unless people are prepared to use their savings to maintain living standards.

Table, page 22

Emergency aid for school leavers

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister in a brace- and end-of-term call yesterday to Conservatives in Parliament reminded them that she never promised quick results or an easy life.

She told them that there would be no "phoney boom" and that the Government would do nothing which might lead to higher inflation. She remembered 1973, she said—the inflationary period of Mr Edward Heath's government—and she "would not wish to go that way again."

But Mrs Thatcher also emphasized the Government's concern about the rising level of unemployment, specially among school-leavers. And next Monday, when she replies in Parliament to the Opposition motion of no confidence, she is expected to announce the commitment of new funds totalling several hundred million pounds, to keep people out of the dole queues, through special employment and training schemes.

The exact cost of the employment package, which is to come back to ministers for final approval on Monday, is being kept a secret. It is an emergency programme for spending in the current financial year.

But when the Cabinet yesterday took their first look at the pattern of public expenditure next year, they recognized that the Department of Employment's budget for special employment programmes, already costing £300m this year, will have to be increased substantially in 1982-83.

Ministers are understood to have agreed that they must move a long way by next summer towards their stated aim of ensuring that 15 and 17-year-olds, if they leave school, will receive a guarantee of apprenticeship or vocational training, or some form of employment.

Two hundred Conservative backbench MPs and peers, depressed for the most part by the Government's performance and the economic outlook, gathered in a committee room last night in the hope of hearing something cheerful. That hope did not seem to have been realized, though afterwards there was praise for Mrs Thatcher's courage and firmness.

She began with some softening words which she wrote in the foreword to the Conservative manifesto for the last general election. They said that her policies were "not a recipe for an easy or a perfect life" but a broad framework for recovery. The manifesto had forecast a long slog. "Too much has gone wrong in Britain for us to hope to put it all right in a year or so," it said.

Mr Edward du Cann, the backbencher chairman and MP for Taunton, assured the Prime Minister that she could depend on their staunchness.

But he also reminded her of something of which the party is only too well aware. A week might be a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

Now: 10 flights* to South Africa every week!

MONDAY JOHANNESBURG

TUESDAY JOHANNESBURG

WEDNESDAY JOHANNESBURG

THURSDAY JOHANNESBURG

FRIDAY JOHANNESBURG

SATURDAY JOHANNESBURG

SUNDAY JOHANNESBURG

SUNDAY DURBAN

With the introduction of another direct flight to Cape Town, SAA now more than ever offers the Lion's Share! Only SAA has such a wide choice of flights from London to South Africa—10 a week (including 3 non-stop, the fastest way to South Africa). Only SAA has fast connecting flights to 12 internal destinations. Include our reputation for superb in-flight service, comfort and hospitality plus our new first class Stratosleepers and our new Gold Class, and you'll see what we mean by the Lion's Share!

For full details call your IATA Travel Agent or SAA offices at: 251 Regent Street, London W1A 2AD, Tel: 01-734 9941, Western Street, Birmingham, Tel: 021-633 9905, Hope Street, Glasgow, Tel: 043-221 2292, Fife Street, Manchester, Tel: 061-854 4025.

SAA
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

We offer you the Lion's Share

*From August 1st

Labour explains policy for uniting Ireland

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

The immense difficulties standing in the way of creating a united Ireland are frankly recognized in the Labour Party's new statement of policy for Northern Ireland published yesterday and due to come up for approval at the party conference this year.

"We believe the attainment of Irish unity, with the introduction of socialist policies, will bring great benefits to the people of both Northern Ireland and the Republic," the document says. "It will enhance the prospects of working class unity throughout Ireland by harmonizing and integrating economic and social interests and by bringing the labour and political movements together on a national basis."

"It will also encourage the Provisional IRA to cease its activities and seek, through its political arm, Sinn Féin, the support of the people through the ballot box."

Against this view, however, the Labour working party, which recently rounded out its opinion in Ireland, found that a majority in the North argued that Ireland was never one country, that the predominantly Protestant north-east developed separately from the Irish nation in the rest of the country, and that, consequently, it was just as entitled to self-determination.

The document states: "This opposition to Irish unity, which has a solid Protestant working class base, has been consistently expressed in electoral support for unionist political parties in favour of staying within the United Kingdom over the past 50 years. The local government elections held earlier this year confirmed this position. The first preference share of the vote going to unionist parties, even excluding the various independent unionist candidates, was some 67 per cent."

Similarly, in their evidence to the Labour Party study group, trade unions and trades councils alike in Northern Ireland developed serious caution on the part of the Labour Party coming for-

ward with proposals for unification. It could, they argued, undermine working class unity and make it more difficult for them to limit the impact of sectarianism on the shop floor; and it would be misrepresented by Unionist politicians as a policy of expansion, and be used by them to enmesh their own sectarian political position.

The Labour Party respects the strongly held views of the majority community in Northern Ireland. But our proposals for progress towards a united Ireland must be seen as a contribution to a continuing democratic political process—for we certainly do not believe that partition can be ended by threats, coercion or force.

Our aim is to help bring about the unification of Ireland by agreement and consent between the two parts of Ireland; and we agree with our trade union colleagues in the North that a prerequisite of this consent is the creation of greater unity between and within the working class in Northern Ireland.

The document says that it would be no part of the political programme of the Labour Party to force Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom or into the Republic of Ireland. Before any constitutional change the party would seek to obtain the consent of the people of Northern Ireland.

Giving a general statement of Labour's position, the document says unity will only be achieved by a process of negotiation.

Full-length riot shields, long batons and fire-proof clothing from Britain are to be issued to Irish police for tomorrow's Dublin (Tim Jones writes from Dublin).

Scores of police and demonstrators were injured on Saturday during the attack on the British Embassy. Since then the British Government has received thousands of letters from people demanding that the marchers be refused the right to demonstrate.

Britain lags in kidney treatment, report says

By Our Medical Correspondent

A continuing disagreement among medical experts has been brought into the open with the publication today in the *British Medical Journal* of a report on health service treatment of patients dying of kidney failure. Many British doctors claim that the health service does not match other countries in providing treatment with artificial kidneys and transplant surgery.

The report, from the medical services group of the Royal College of Physicians, claims that deaths from kidney failure happen because patients are unsuitable for treatment, not because facilities are lacking. That reassurance is based on an examination by Sir Cyril Clarke, formerly president of the Royal College, and Dr George Whitfield of the records of 122 patients under the age of 50, dying of kidney failure in two health service regions.

No case was found of death caused by shortage of treatment facilities. Patients who died without treatment on an artificial kidney were judged unsuitable for dialysis because they also had other diseases, such as multiple sclerosis or cancer, or had mental disorders, or were severe diabetics.

A leading article in the same issue of the journal criticizes the report, however, saying that it looked at the wrong target.

"The main concern among renal physicians in Britain is that very few patients aged over 50 enter the treatment programmes, although the results of providing dialysis and transplantation can be satisfactory in such patients," the journal says.

The Royal College's data show that in the regions studied about 17 patients were accepted for treatment for every million of the population in 1979. That figure is far too low; other health services receive treatment twice as many patients or more, and surveys suggest that 30 patients a million under the age of 50 and 15 to 20 over the age of 50 should be treated each year.

Certainly, Britain compares poorly with other countries. The latest figures from the European Dialysis and Transplant Association record that Belgium, West Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland all treat a higher proportion of their populations than does Britain, and the average age of the patients treated is higher.

In Britain, few specialist kidney units will consider patients over the age of 55 for treatment. In Europe, in contrast, the United States the policy is far more flexible. Even patients aged 70 and over are sometimes given dialysis.

Only 127 patients a million of the population in Britain are being kept alive by dialysis and transplantation, compared with 551 a million in Switzerland, the highest Services Correspondent writes.

Moreover, the United Kingdom is sliding down the league table. At the end of 1978 it was ahead of Austria and Spain, but by 1980 it had been overtaken.

The European Dialysis and Transplant Association finds it particularly disturbing that Britain is inclined to provide treatment only for patients within certain age limits.

This is marked above the age of 54, in the 55-64 age group Britain showed almost three times as many patients a million of the population, compared with 71 a million in West Germany, and 70 in France and Italy.

The proportion on hospital dialysis in 1980 was 5.5 a million of the population in Britain compared with 180 in Luxembourg, 145 in Israel, 133 in France, and 113 in Switzerland.

Britain does slightly better than most of those countries in providing kidney machines for people at home. Last year it was treating 37 a million, compared to 30 a million in France and Switzerland.

The rate of kidney transplantation is about average for the rest of Europe, although three times as many patients in 1980 was halved as a result of the controversial *Panorama* programme on kidney death last October.

The difficulty of finding kidney donors for the 2,000 people awaiting transplant is highlighted in an article in this week's edition of the *British Medical Journal*.

A survey of three health regions by the Royal College of Physicians showed that although more than 1,000 people under 50 died in hospital in these regions during 1978 and 1979, doctors could obtain only 20 kidneys for transplant.

Medicine and Science, page 12
Leading article, page 15

Countdown to the royal wedding



Centre of attention: Lady Diana and Prince Charles with guests at yesterday's garden party.

Everything in the rainy Palace garden is rosy

By Staff Reporters

The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer were the centre of attraction yesterday when they joined the Queen and other members of the Royal Family at a Buckingham Palace garden party to mark the International Year of Disabled People, the first such occasion held specifically for the disabled.

Tormenting rain, which began minutes after the royal party's appearance, and continued throughout the afternoon, marred the occasion for the 3,500 disabled people from throughout the country who attended the occasion, the fourth palace party given by the Queen this year.

Prince Charles and Lady Diana braved the downpour for an hour, long after other

members of the royal party had sought shelter, chatting and joking with guests. Lady Diana, wearing a red and white outfit with matching red shoes and hat, told one guest that during Monday's wedding rehearsal at St Paul's Cathedral, she had tripped over a landing cable. "I mustn't do that on the day," she said.

Huddled under an umbrella held by an aide, she told another guest: "The rain can do what it likes this week, as long as it's fine for next Wednesday."

Prince Charles also joined the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Lady Diana at a formal ceremony yesterday to accept loyal addresses from a parliamentary deputation.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr

Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, were among the seven-member Commons deputation. Their address was delivered by Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, while Lord Halsbury of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, presented the House of Lords address.

It is traditional at important royal occasions for a number of institutions to present loyal addresses and yesterday's ceremony was the third before the royal wedding.

Also present were the Corporation of London, the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London, the City of Westminster, the Bank of England, the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Arts.

In Wales extremists apparently tried to sabotage the Snowdon Mountain railway as a protest about the wedding. Points were interfered with and bolts removed from the track at Hebron, Gwynedd. The nationalists broke into a locked store and threw steel sleepers on to the track. Maintenance men spotted the damage and it was repaired without disrupting services.

The wedding has prompted one farmer at Reedham in Norfolk to spray his sheep and goats red, white and blue. Mr Harry Sparkes, aged 53, of Thirksthorpe, Church Road, has sprayed about 15 sheep and five goats and thinks with luck he could do his whole herd of 100 sheep by the wedding day. Gibraltar wrangle, back page

JPs reject prisoner conspiracy claim

By Frances Gibb

A prisoner serving a 20-year life sentence for murder failed yesterday in his attempt to begin a court action against three police officers whom he accused of giving false evidence during his trial.

Paul Cleeland, aged 38, who is at Parkhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight, was applying at Stenhouse "Magistrates" Court for summonses to be served on the three men for conspiracy to pervert the course of justice.

He also named a fourth man, a lawyer, whom he alleges attempted to pervert the course of justice by withholding evidence.

Since his arrest in 1972, he has strongly protested his innocence and now intends to bring a private prosecution against those involved. But after a two-hour hearing in camera, the magistrates dismissed the application.

After the hearing Mr Horton Cleeland, the applicant's father, said after speaking to his son, that he would appeal against the decision to the High Court.

"He had expected this decision," the father said. "He is not at all worried about it." But he thought it was a scandal that the case had been heard in camera.

Paul Cleeland was convicted at a retrial in 1973 after the jury at the first trial had failed to return a verdict. His 20-year sentence was imposed by Lord Lane, then Chief Justice.

An internal inquiry was ordered by the Chief Constable of Herfordshire into Cleeland's allegations and was carried out by a senior officer from another force. Its findings have never been published, despite persistent requests from Cleeland's lawyers when she was Cleeland's MP.

Police still on duty after reprimand
Three London police officers whose conduct was described by a judge as monstrous and whose evidence was disowned by the prosecution are still on duty, Scotland Yard confirmed yesterday (David Nicholson-Lewis writes).

An internal inquiry is under consideration against a sergeant and two constables from Vine Street police station for their role in the prosecution of Mr John Campbell, leader of the campaign to remove organized crime and "red-light" activities from Shepherd Market, near Mayfair.

Police said reports on the case were being studied and any improper behaviour by any officer would be referred to the complaints investigation bureau.

Mr Campbell's acquittal by a jury at Knightsbridge Crown Court last week on three charges of assault came after serious criticisms by Judge Barker of the officers' "unacceptable" behaviour. The evidence revealed important discrepancies between the officers' version of events and that contained in a 12-minute tape recording made by a friend of Mr Campbell without their knowledge.

The court case followed an incident in December, 1979, in which three women allegedly rang the doorbell of Mr Campbell's home in Shepherd Market at about 4 a.m. on a Sunday morning and forced entry in which he answered it. Mr Campbell, who was charged with assaulting two of them, called the police and telephoned a friend asking him to come round with a tape recorder.

Judge Barker, who described Mr Campbell as a man of excellent character, told the jury the police version omitted much of what he had said at the time of his arrest, a lapse the judge called monstrous.

Mr Campbell, who has strongly criticized police officers of fraternizing with criminals, said yesterday he was considering a civil action for damages against the police but would not be making an official complaint.

The officers involved in the case were Sergeant Michael Hollingshead and Constables Peter T. Talack and Paul McGrath.

STANSTED INQUIRY WIDENED
By Our Air Correspondent

The planning inquiry into the development of Stansted as the third London airport, due open in September, is to be widened to include consideration of a site at Maplin, on the Essex coast, and an extension of Heathrow airport.

That emerged yesterday with the "calling in" by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, of applications by the Town and Country Planning Association for Maplin and by Uttlesford District Council for Heathrow.

Planning inquiries will be held concurrently with the inquiry on Stansted. The proposal for an extension at Heathrow is strongly supported by British Airways.

'RADIO TIMES' DISPUTE OVER
The dispute that threatened the printing of the royal wedding issue of the *Radio Times* at the north London factory of the British Printing Corporation, whose chief executive is Mr Robert Maxwell, was settled yesterday.

The agreement with printing and other unions means that the workers at the factory will be reduced by about 100, and by a further 70 by next January.

Red Cross fails at the Maze

From Richard Ford Belfast

The International Red Cross team left Northern Ireland for Geneva yesterday, saying they saw no hope for a settlement to the crisis at the Maze Prison, where eight men are on hunger strike.

The three-man Swiss delegation had a 90-minute meeting with Mr Michael Allison, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office with responsibility for prisons, during which they gave their opinions about prison conditions.

Mr Frank Schmidt, the leader of the delegation, said: "We cannot see any settlement of the hunger strike in the immediate future. We did initially see whether we could play in any way useful role on the issue of the hunger strike and we fairly quickly came to the conclusion that this was not the case. It was quite quickly obvious that the two sides would not meet."

As the condition of Kieran Doherty and Kevin McGuire, catering today the 64th and 63rd day of their fast respectively, continued to worsen, the Government replied to a challenge by Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Féin, to publicly state the plans for the Maze if the fast ended. It said it had repeatedly stated what developments would be made once the fast had ended.

But a report that a conference of the prisoners, their families, priests and government officials was being considered, was greeted without much enthusiasm by Republicans and the Government.

The idea appears to have been blown up out of all proportion, and the hunger strikers have made it clear, Mr Brendan McFarlane, "officer commanding" republican prisoners in the Maze, would have to be involved. The Government has refused to involve him as they say that they would be tantamount to negotiation.

He is clearly crucial to any agreement. Aged 29, from the Ardara, Belfast, he is a five times killer, serving five life sentences imposed in May 1976. In August 1975 he and two others went to a public house in the Protestant Shankill Road and placed a bomb in the hall. As they fled, they opened fire with an Arrolite rifle and two automatic pistols killing two men. In the explosion that followed another man and two women died, and 68 people were injured.

IN BRIEF

'Coronation St' for Canada

Episodes spanning seven years of *Coronation Street* may be shown on Canadian television. The 728 episodes cover the period from January 1974 to January this year.

Since 1966 *Coronation Street* has been shown on 14 CBC stations. It will now reach 42 stations with a potential audience of more than 95 per cent of Canada's 16 million English-speaking people.

Director's wife fined
Mrs Marjorie Stephens, aged 42, the wife of the managing director of Selfridges was fined £100 by the Epsom magistrates yesterday, after admitting the theft of a 64p bottle of hand cream from a chemist in her home village of Banstead, Surrey. She claimed she had been deceived into the crime by the pressure of having an armed police guard outside her house after threats.

Marches banned
All marches in Cleethorpes, Scunthorpe, Grimsby and Hull have been banned from today until August 9. The ban will prevent the National Front marching 14 Grimsby on Saturday, when Princess Alexandra visits the town.

Ford cars recalled
Ford is recalling 174,000 Cortina 1.6s and Escort XR3is to inspect and replace the engine pre-heater pipe, which has been found to be liable to damage from high temperatures.

£34m drugs ring
A drugs ring that smuggled cannabis and cocaine into Britain operated chiefly in south London, Lewes Crown Court was told yesterday. A leading member of the ring, Paul Joseph Parker, aged 37, of Coast Road, Penvensey Bay, East Sussex, was jailed for six years.

Healey unopposed
Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, will face no challenge from the left when he appears for reselection tonight at his constituency of Leeds, East.

Tournament hitch
The musical drive by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, was twice brought to a halt at the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court yesterday, when limbers drawn by two of the gun teams overturned.

Atrocity for life
Running a home and looking after yourself seems when you learn how from parents. But to a child who has grown up in residential care it can come as a sudden and very frightening step. To help, we have small units where three or four teenagers can learn how to lead their own lives with support and guidance from staff in budgeting and housekeeping. This week when they leave us to go out on their own, they can do so in confidence. Help us to help them. Send a donation to:

Children First, Church of England Children's Society, Room 13, Old Town Hall, Kensington Road, London SW5 8QD. National Giro Bank Account No. 514-0013

D'Oyly Carte singers want to accept Forte aid
By Martin Huckerby, Music Reporter

The singers in the threatened D'Oyly Carte Opera have called on the trustees of the company to prevent its becoming "a fatal casualty in the boardroom battle at the Savoy" and to accept any unqualified offers of financial assistance.

In an open letter published in yesterday's issue of *The Stage*, the theatre paper, an appeal signed by about 60 members of the company made clear that they want the trustees to accept the money offered by Sir Charles Forte, who was involved in an unsuccessful bid to take over the Savoy Hotel group. The Savoy is the original home of D'Oyly Carte, although

the company recently had to move its offices out of the building. The trustees have said they have never had an offer free of conditions from Sir Charles, who had spoken of a contribution of £50,000, and his efforts to raise a further £250,000 from the business community.

Now the members of the company are worried that the public appeal, which has brought in about £45,000 of proposals, may not raise enough to prevent the closure of D'Oyly Carte next February and are determined that any offer of help should be considered

A right regal send-up from Goonland

Spike Milligan, the entertainer, yesterday sent to Buckingham Palace his own version of a poem to commemorate the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. The greatest of the comedy *Daily Express* is a Royal Sovereign trade advertisement, reads:

Oh! I was in the year 1981
Prince Philip was reading Page 3
of the Sun!

They were all sitting in Buckingham Palace
Roaring with laughter at the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. The greatest of the comedy *Daily Express* is a Royal Sovereign trade advertisement, reads:

For the marriage they hired St Paul's
So the Dean started reparing the walls
Said Philip: "I've invited all the Press
All except the bloody *Daily Express*!"

So started a Royal Sovereign trade advertisement, reads:

There were beautiful Prince Charles mugs
Even pairs of artificial Royal Porcelain legs
Getting fit for marriage Charles logged round courses
And practised falling off his favourite horses

Lady Di sent off a list of presents
Some fish forks—a toaster—and a bike
A cook book—some plates—a portable dabbler
And the Head of a telephone engineer from Australia

Soon the ceremony was through
All because they both said
On the television the wedding worked a treat
Some said it was even better than a marriage

They drove through the cheering streets in a carriage
People said "Look! There goes the Prince and the Princess!"
Suddenly, Prince Philip went pale
And the Dean of St Paul's had said: "Here's the bill!"

Philip showed his American Express, and said icily: "I suppose this will do nicely." The Queen said "Drive them to the Britannia Yacht."

Philip said "Be careful, it's the only one we've got—sails in full trim!"
As the yacht pulled away—sails in full trim!
Philip said "There! That's got rid of him!"

The poem was signed: William J. Mac Gonnigall-Knee Spike Milligan (1865-1981).

COUNCILS DEFEND STATUS

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities is to campaign to defend local government against spending cuts.

Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the association, said yesterday that the future of local democracy was in danger. "Faced with massive cuts in its expenditure and growing public pressure on our services we are now in danger of government action to dictate our policies which would make local democracy meaningless."

The association is prepared to levy funds from its member authorities.

Six hours of negotiations last night failed to break the deadlock over pay for 180,000 railway workers, although the threatened industrial action has been averted for the moment.

The three unions met senior British Rail management in London to insist that an arbitration award of an 8 per cent increase from April and a further 3 per cent from next month should be met in full.

It is understood the two sides made progress during the talks and have agreed to meet again on August 3, although a settlement does not appear close.

British Rail argued that the 3 per cent must be conditional on a commitment to the introduction of new productivity measures. The unions had insisted that negotiations on productivity

Progress on pay as rail talks adjourn

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

size union normally regarded as moderate, most union leaders and ministers were still expecting a substantial overall majority in favour of a settlement when the nine unions present their final returns next week.

A higher proportion of the federation's 65,000 members have been taking part in selective strikes.

About half of all the 5,000 strikers have been revenue staff. Members have been warned at meetings that the alternative to accepting the new 7.5 per cent offer is an all-out, indefinite strike.

Early voting in the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, suggests a convincing majority for a settlement.

Although the results are significant coming from a middle

not an outstanding musician. But the two do have one thing in common: modest accomplishment on the cello.

According to Sir David, his appreciation of music is good, and the choice of wedding music is largely his own.

The programme is almost entirely English, with pre-service selections from Bliss, Britten, Elgar, Tippett, Vaughan Williams, Williamson, Bush and Howells. The exception is an arrangement of Psalm 67 by William Mathias, professor of music at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, a fitting tribute to the Prince of Wales, receiving his first performance.

Despite a career which has become largely administrative, preparing the Royal College of Music for its centenary, appeal in 1983, Sir David is best known as an organist and choir-master. During his tenure at King's College, he greatly improved the choir's repertoire and led them on more than 60 LP records. The royalties went to church funds.

Sir David, a Cornishman, was guided into music by his parents at the age of nine. After hearing a radio talk on music, he found him a place as a Westminster Abbey chorister. A scholarship to Clifton College, Bristol, was followed by the organ scholarship at King's.

He was cathedral choir-master, first at Salisbury then at Worcester, where he conducted the Three Choirs Festival, before returning to King's.

At any lesser event than the royal wedding, the music would be left in the hands of Mr Dearley, the resident cathedral organist. But Sir David, the Prince of Wales have been close friends since the former was organist and choir-master at King's College, Cambridge, and the latter an undergraduate.

Sir David has been director of the Royal College of Music since 1974 and the Prince, whatever his other virtues, is

not an outstanding musician. But the two do have one thing in common: modest accomplishment on the cello.

According to Sir David, his appreciation of music is good, and the choice of wedding music is largely his own.

The programme is almost entirely English, with pre-service selections from Bliss, Britten, Elgar, Tippett, Vaughan Williams, Williamson, Bush and Howells. The exception is an arrangement of Psalm 67 by William Mathias, professor of music at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, a fitting tribute to the Prince of Wales, receiving his first performance.

Despite a career which has become largely administrative, preparing the Royal College of Music for its centenary, appeal in 1983, Sir David is best known as an organist and choir-master. During his tenure at King's College, he greatly improved the choir's repertoire and led them on more than 60 LP records. The royalties went to church funds.

Sir David, a Cornishman, was guided into music by his parents at the age of nine. After hearing a radio talk on music, he found him a place as a Westminster Abbey chorister. A scholarship to Clifton College, Bristol, was followed by the organ scholarship at King's.

He was cathedral choir-master, first at Salisbury then at Worcester, where he conducted the Three Choirs Festival, before returning to King's.

At any lesser event than the royal wedding, the music would be left in the hands of Mr Dearley, the resident cathedral organist. But Sir David, the Prince of Wales have been close friends since the former was organist and choir-master at King's College, Cambridge, and the latter an undergraduate.

Sir David has been director of the Royal College of Music since 1974 and the Prince, whatever his other virtues, is

not an outstanding musician. But the two do have one thing in common: modest accomplishment on the cello.

According to Sir David, his appreciation of music is good, and the choice of wedding music is largely his own.

The programme is almost entirely English, with pre-service selections from Bliss, Britten, Elgar, Tippett, Vaughan Williams, Williamson, Bush and Howells. The exception is an arrangement of Psalm 67 by William Mathias, professor of music at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, a fitting tribute to the Prince of Wales, receiving his first performance.

Despite a career which has become largely administrative, preparing the Royal College of Music for its centenary, appeal in 1983, Sir David is best known as an organist and choir-master. During his tenure at King's College, he greatly improved the choir's repertoire and led them on more than 60 LP records. The royalties went to church funds.

Sir David, a Cornishman, was guided into music by his parents at the age of nine. After hearing a radio talk on music, he found him a place as a Westminster Abbey chorister. A scholarship to Clifton College, Bristol, was followed by the organ scholarship at King's.

He was cathedral choir-master, first at Salisbury then at Worcester, where he conducted the Three Choirs Festival, before returning to King's.

At any lesser event than the royal wedding, the music would be left in the hands of Mr Dearley, the resident cathedral organist. But Sir David, the Prince of Wales have been close friends since the former was organist and choir-master at King's College, Cambridge, and the latter an undergraduate.

Sir David has been director of the Royal College of Music since 1974 and the Prince, whatever his other virtues, is

not an outstanding musician. But the two do have one thing in common: modest accomplishment on the cello.

According to Sir David, his appreciation of music is good, and the choice of wedding music is largely his own.

The programme is almost entirely English, with pre-service selections from Bliss, Britten, Elgar, Tippett, Vaughan Williams,

Cabinet backs controversial nuclear reactor

By Rupert Morris

The Government's commitment to developing nuclear power was reinforced yesterday in a White Paper confirming support for the controversial Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR), but emphasizing the need for flexibility because of the uncertainty of future electricity demand.

To meet an estimated need for 20 gigawatts (GW) of new generating capacity in Britain by the year 2000, the White Paper reaffirms the intention of building at least one nuclear power station per year for ten years from 1982.

Many recommendations from the Select Committee on Energy are rejected. The committee suggested in February that the Government should pay more attention to conservation and coal development, and should also examine the Canadian-designed CANDU reactor. The White Paper says the commitment to nuclear power is not excessive, but flexible, and is unlikely to lead to more than 30 per cent of electricity generating capacity being nuclear by the year 2000.

Among the few concessions to the committee are commitments to keep projections of electricity demand under review, to consult the Central Electricity Generating Board on potential savings through better investment, and to research further the relative costs of investment in energy conservation as against energy supply.

But the Government makes

its scepticism about energy conservation quite clear, stating that "the Government believes that the strongest incentive to cost-effective investment in conservation is through the economic pricing of all fuels".

The Government promises to continue consulting the CEB about the possibility of converting oil-fired capacity to dual-firing, with coal.

The White Paper endorses in general terms a larger role for coal and says modern coal-fired units are expected to last for 40 years. But it concludes: "It is prudent to establish as wide a range of options as possible".

On nuclear stations the White Paper rejects the CANDU option because it was proved uneconomical by the Thermal Nuclear Reactor Assessment in 1977, and an expensive research programme on it is unjustified.

After a report from the Chief Scientist at the Department of Energy, the Government says it is content that there is no evidence of likely uranium shortages, and hence no reason to commission a study of supplies.

Having committed itself to the PWR, the White Paper makes strenuous efforts to set minds at rest on next year's public inquiry into the PWR nuclear station to be built at Sizewell, Suffolk.

In the interests of safety, the Government is prepared to

installations inspectors

Mason masters bygone skills to save a moat

By Louis Heren

Leeds Castle is arguably the most beautiful castle in the world, and some of the credit must go to *Magister Edwardus Comenarius*, or Mr Ted Filmer, the castle's stonemason.

His latest contribution, a 250ft long retaining wall which contains the moat at its most vulnerable point, will be officially "topped-out" tomorrow by Sir Hugh Casson, the president of the Royal Academy.

Unlike Sir Hugh, Mr Filmer is not an architect and indeed has had no formal training in masonry; but by some curious metempsychosis has inherited the skills of the Plantagenet engineers and masons who enlarged the Norman keep in the thirteenth century.

No architect or quantity surveyor was retained. As Mr Filmer said yesterday, Mr John Money, the agent, told him that "he wanted something done to stop the wall from collapsing, and that is what I did".

If the wall had collapsed, the waters of the vast moat would have drained away into the valley of the Len, and the castle built on three islets, would have lost much of its beauty.

Leeds Castle, lovingly restored by the late Lady Bailie, is now a centre of medieval research, with special emphasis on Anglo-American cooperation, and is also used for high-level international conferences.

It attracts tens of thousands of tourists every year, including the physically and mentally handicapped who are especially welcome.

Mr Filmer uses Kentish ragstone quarried from the ruins of Leeds Abbey, which was built with the same stone used in the construction of the castle. That and his unusual skills ensure that repairs blend



Mr Ted Filmer, Leeds Castle stonemason, who prevented the moat from draining away.

unnoticed into the original fabric. He also cut the plain Norman arch, through which visitors pass into the Norman cellars of the castle, and put new coping on the battlements of the Gloriette. At 54, Mr Filmer can look forward to continued employment if only because birds, which love lime, peck away at the ancient mortar. It was like painting the Forth Bridge, he said.

Jail terms should be cut by law, MPs say

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Drastic action to cut the prison population, now more than 45,000, was recommended yesterday by the House of Commons Home Affairs Select Committee.

If judges and magistrates are not persuaded soon to make sentences shorter, MPs say Parliament should reduce their limits by statute.

The Committee's report on the prison service says the necessary legislation should be prepared now, in consultation with interested parties, to avoid such a measure being introduced as a hurried response to crisis.

The "call-up" to prison by post of persons not remanded in custody is recommended as an experiment. People would be told the time and place at which to report to begin serving their sentence.

Experience in The Netherlands of such a scheme shows that about 40 per cent report immediately and another 40 to 45 per cent do so after seeking a deferment. Between 15 and 20 per cent do not report and have to be arrested.

The Dutch authorities consider that for people who report when asked a secure prison is unnecessary, and they go to an open one. The policy of using open prisons less should be reversed, the MPs say.

The law should be changed to extend to England and Wales the 110-day time limit from the date of conviction in Scotland. The maximum time between court appearances should be extended to 21 days as a one or two-year experiment, provided the defendant is legally represented and gives his consent.

There should be a rapid development of shelters for drunken persons, with enough staff and skilled medical assessment. And legislation should be introduced to require the provision of National Health Service places for mentally disordered offenders on whom the courts make hospital orders. "It is intolerable that people whose offences spring from a mental disorder should be detained in prison rather than in a secure hospital," the report says. "It is just as indefensible for the National Health Service to refuse treatment to someone requiring treatment for mental illness as it would be if the NHS refused to treat an accident victim or someone suffering from a physical disease."

The MPs conclude that sentencing policy should be reshaped to give non-custodial penalties for more non-violent, low-risk offenders. *Fourth Report from the Home Affairs Committee, Session 1980-81. The Prison Service. Vol 1. Stationery Office, £3.90.*

Plowright is out of play for good

By Martin Buckerby Theatre Reporter

Only a day after it was announced that Joan Plowright would be returning to the production of *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* for a delayed first night next month, the National Theatre said that she had withdrawn.

Miss Plowright, the wife of Lord Olivier, appeared in previews of the play at Bath and then in the National's Lyttelton Theatre earlier this month. She dropped out just before the scheduled first night on July 10. Performances continued with the part of the vituperative wife Martha being played by the understudy, Pamela Buchner.

The National said on Wednesday that Miss Plowright had been prevented from appearing because of a severe throat infection, adding that she and her doctor agreed she would be well enough to return on August 19. The first night was then planned for August 27.

Yesterday the theatre said she had asked to be released from the production with great reluctance. "She feels that the possibility of a recurrence of the condition once she returned is a risk the National Theatre should not have to take."

The news does not come as a surprise in the theatre world, since it is understood that Miss Plowright was less than happy in the production and had had several disagreements with director Caryl Chesson. The director, however, said that the disagreements, the National said it was not aware of any. Miss Plowright's agents said there was nothing they could add to the National's statement.

The National may have some difficulty in finding a suitable replacement at short notice: the theatre intended, if the production was a success, to try to transfer it to the West End.



Joan Plowright: Withdrawing with great reluctance.

Pensioners' action day for better living standards

By Pat Healey, Social Services Correspondent

Thousands of pensioners are expected to take part in a national "day of action" in November, shortly before the next pensions increase is due. They will be sounding an alarm about the effects on elderly people of government economic and social policies, including rising fuel prices and cuts in local transport and social services.

The main focus of the "pensioners' action day" on November 12 will be public authorities and fuel boards. Local pensioners' groups will meet council leaders to seek support for the National Pensioners' Convention declaration of intent which demands better pensions, housing, social services and heating policies for the retired.

They will also support councils already resisting social services cuts and urge the introduction of free travel for pensioners in all areas. Councils will also be pressed to mount publicity campaigns to encourage more pensioners to claim benefits.

Pensioners' groups will lobby local electricity and gas showrooms on November 12 as part

of their campaign to reduce fuel bills for the retired. They will press for standing charges for pensioners to be dropped, which would save them an estimated £3 a week. Mr Jack Jones, retired general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday that pensioners would seek to enlist the support of councils at a time when the basic pension was under attack.

In public statements, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a former Conservative minister of social security, had suggested that the country could not afford to go on increasing pensions and that the Christmas bonus should be abolished.

Mr Jones said: "They are proposing to vandalize pensions and we do not propose to accept that."

The day of action is part of the campaign for pensioners' rights, sponsored by the Trades Union Congress. Other events include lobbies of the Conservative and Labour Party conferences and a third national pensioners' convention next February.

TRADERS TO QUOTE FULL PRICES

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Traders will soon have to state how much value-added tax or extra charges are due in addition to the prices they quote for goods or services.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, said in a written answer in the Commons yesterday that she proposed to make an order on the price marking of VAT and ancillary charges under the Prices Act, 1974.

The announcement comes four years after the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee recommended that traders be required to quote VAT inclusive prices, or the amount of any VAT payable. The order, when made, is unlikely to come into effect before the end of the year.

It will affect not only the quotation of VAT, but will also require that restaurants clearly show any compulsory service charges, and that mail order traders give as much prominence in their advertisements to charges for postage and packing as to the basic prices. Hotels and restaurants will have to quote fully inclusive prices for meals and accommodation. Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, said yesterday: "It should end the unexpected shocks when the bill arrives."

Councillors' perks cut

From Ronald Kershaw

Barnsley

Inflation has attacked the core of county councildom in South Yorkshire. The cheap meals and bar facilities for 100 county councillors and about 40 senior officers are to cost between 50 per cent and 66 per cent more.

On Wednesday night South Yorkshire County Council voted for the increases in its 60-seat restaurant and club, which had been subsidized to cover a loss of £20,000 a year.

There are about 1,000 county council employees in and around its headquarters in Barnsley and must receive a 17p daily sandwich allowance because there is no subsidized canteen.

The average cost of a meal for a member or officer was £2.19. About half that was paid. Mr Tony Mallett, the chief executive, said: "It is not in the interests of the authority for members to have to go out to cafes and restaurants. It would probably cost us more because we would have to pay the bill. It is cheaper for us to lay on a restaurant and subsidize it partly. It is obviously cheaper to do your own catering if you are a large authority."

What of senior officers? Mr Mallett said: "The answer is that they are very much on duty when they are having their lunch."

A NEW, HIGH INTEREST MONEY-BACK CHOICE FROM NATIONWIDE

NEW More Flexible Share Account

8½%* worth **12.14%†**

The all purpose savings account that gives you day-to-day control of your money. Pay in what you like when you like.

Withdrawals now much easier—up to £250 in cash, at any branch: larger cash withdrawals by arrangement or any amount by cheque from your own branch.

NEW Higher Interest Bonus Account

9½%* worth **13.57%†**

Our new, extra interest account that gives you easy access to your money when you need it.

Add to your savings at any time—your money earns ¾% extra interest above the Share Account rate if your balance is between £2,500 (the minimum) and £9,999. The interest increases automatically to 1% extra on the whole amount for balances of £10,000 and over. Your interest can be paid to you half-yearly or added to your account to earn interest itself.

You can withdraw any amount any time by giving us 28 days' notice. You only lose interest for 28 days on the amount you withdraw.

NEW Guaranteed Extra Interest Capital Bond

10½%* worth **15%†**

The 5-year investment for £500 and over that guarantees you 2% extra interest above our variable Share Account rate.

And you can withdraw all or part of your money at any time by giving us 90 days' notice. You only lose interest on the amount you withdraw during the notice period. Your money is of course available at the end of the 5 years without loss of interest.

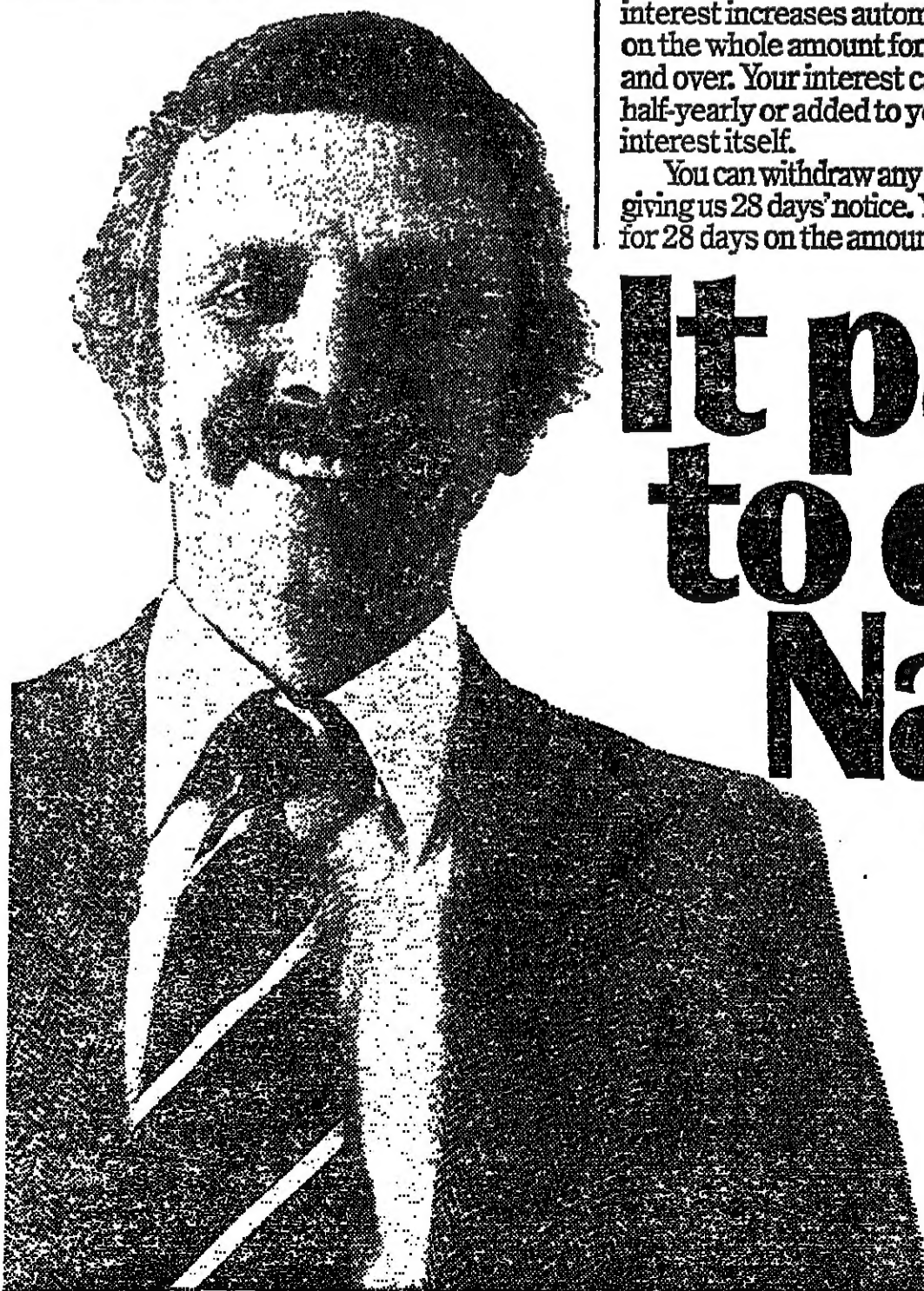
Interest can be paid to you as regular income, monthly or half-yearly. Or you can leave your interest invested in your Bond where it will itself earn yet more interest.

* basic rate income tax paid † gross to income tax payers

It pays to decide Nationwide

There are over 1,000 Nationwide branches and agency branches. You'll find the addresses in Yellow Pages. Come in and see us soon.

Nationwide Building Society



'Washington Star' is to cease publication

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 23

The Washington Star, the American capital's second newspaper, is to cease publication on August 8.

This morning the newspaper appeared on the newsstands with a front-page story on the royal wedding but without a hint of its impending demise.

The Star's biggest story, that of its own imminent closure, was nowhere to be seen. That had to wait for the afternoon editions.

A meeting of senior editors heard of the decision by the owners, Time Incorporated, the publishers of the highly successful news magazine Time, at 7 am.

They had been fearing it might happen for some time. "Everyone knew what the position was—it had not been getting better and if anything, with poor summer advertising, it had been getting worse," Mr Edwin Yoder, the editorial page editor, said.

Time had bought the newspaper three years ago for \$20m (£10.5m) from Mr Joe Albritton, a Texas businessman, who brought in a new editor, Mr James Bellows, to live it up.

Mr Bellows, who once ran The New York Herald Tribune, encouraged the writing of analytical articles and introduced a number of attention-grabbing pieces, such as the gossip column "Ear" which has continued under the Time management and its editor, Mr Murray Galt.

Elsewhere Mr Galt has cut down on the analysis in an attempt to compete with the more famous Washington Post, by presenting straightforward hard-nosed news.

The result has been a sober counterpoint of the liberal attitudes of the Washington Post, whose own glamour, high in the days of the Watergate film All the President's Men, took a knock recently when it was discovered that a Pulitzer prize winning article by one of its reporters was pure invention.

For all Mr Galt and Time's efforts, the newspaper has continued to lose money. Time said it had put in \$65m on top of the \$20m it paid for the business, increased the use of new technology, adding local news sections and printing in the morning for the first time.

The Washington Star suffered, like others of its kind throughout the United States, as afternoon newspapers succumbed to radio and television coverage and advertising. It has never been able to corner the classified house advertisements and "Wanted" advertisements.

Gandhi's party is recognized as the real Congress

From Kuldip Nayyar, Delhi, July 23

The Electoral Commission of India has recognized the Congress party led by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, as the real Indian National Congress and withdrawn recognition from the other Congress party led by Mr Devraj Urs.

That party will not be able to call itself Congress any more. The term has an emotional appeal because it was the Congress party led by Mahatma Gandhi which won the country's independence from Britain.

The recognition by the Electoral Commission in a country where 70 per cent of voters are illiterate will give Mrs Gandhi's Congress party at least 15 per cent of the traditional Congress vote because the voters will now be more sure in their mind that hers is the real Congress.

Also, the poll symbol of calf and cow, which the Congress party has used in many previous elections, can now be claimed by Mrs Gandhi's Congress and it will stand her in good stead to catch more votes.

Mrs Gandhi may gain in yet another way. Many Congressmen who have either become independent or have stayed in the party since the party split in 1978 will now move over to her on the plea that they want to join the real Congress party. In fact, many have been knocking at her door for admission for a long time.

The Electoral Commission, which was hearing the case for more than three years, has said in its verdict that the other Congress will have to have another name for electoral purposes.

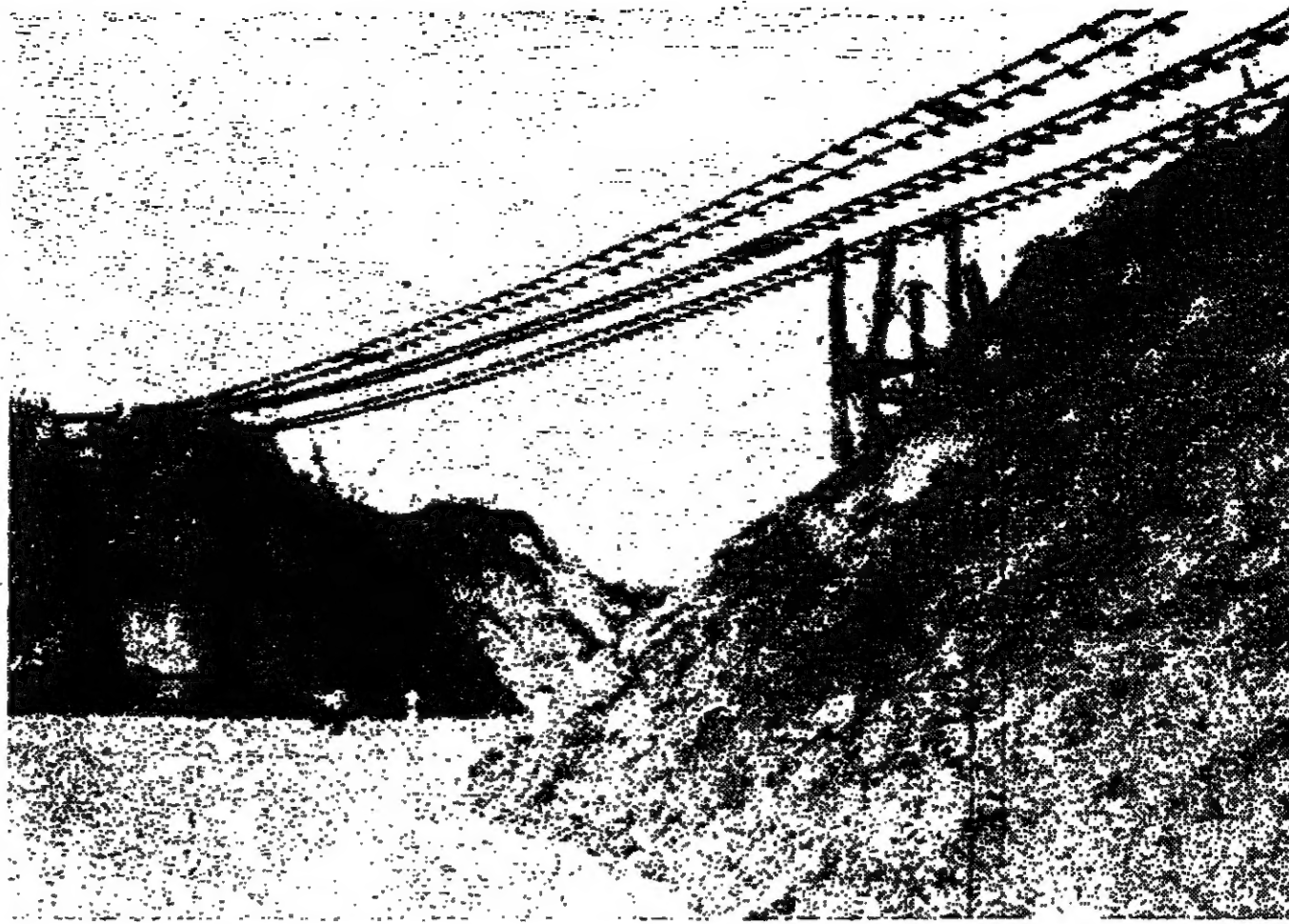
The two general secretaries of the Congress party that lost recognition, Mr Banka Behary Das and Mr K. P. Umkrishnan, said that the decision was unjustified and the party would challenge it in the Supreme Court.

The decision may, however, hasten the merger of that party with the Janata Party, which has been under discussion.

A study conducted on behalf of the Press Council of India has recommended that India should have legislation on the lines of the United States Freedom of Information Act making it obligatory for the Government to supply information when an individual asks for it.

More than 100 people armed with clubs and knives attacked the office of the Tamil-language newspaper Dinakaran, today in the Tamil Nadu city of Coimbatore, the United News of India reported.

In a complaint to the police, the newspaper's management alleged that the assailants were members of the Anna Dravida Muthera Kazhagam, the ruling party in Tamil Nadu state, who objected to published reports



Service suspended: Railway tracks in Jaipur, India, are left hanging after floods swept away a bridge.

SNOWHOLES SHELTERED CLIMBERS

Peking, July 23.—Chris Bonington, the British mountaineer, described today how he and three companions spent four consecutive days in coffin-like snowholes while climbing the 25,325ft Mount Kongur, one of the world's highest hitherto un-conquered peaks.

The expedition, costing £100,000, climbed the summit, located in Xinjiang province of China less than 50 miles from the Soviet border, on July 12.

Mr Bonington, the climbing team's leader, said that they dug holes in the snow for shelter because the wind, which Michael Ward, the expedition leader, said was of polar ferocity, made tents useless.

On the final assault, bad weather forced the team to spend four days in individual holes which were covered in snow.

The holes were dug in pairs about 10ft apart with only occasional contact between the two pairs until the weather cleared.

Mr Bonington, who led the successful 1975 expedition on to the south-west face of Mount Everest, said the Mount Kongur climb was "one of the most fulfilling climbs that I have done."—Reuters.

Workers to share profits under Peking's reforms

From David Bonavia, Hongkong, July 23

The Chinese leadership is pushing through reform measures which will decentralise the nation's main industries and remove Communist Party committees from everyday intervention in factory management.

The reform plan is based on the recent success of liberal reforms in agriculture. Senior party officials believe industry and commerce have lagged behind in the search for greater productivity through direct incentives for the workers.

Repudiating an important tenet of Maoism, the party now considers that the unskilled clerks, accountants and managers are all to be regarded as "workers" with equal rights to take part in democratic decisions about the way factories should be run.

The reforms—introduced this week in a new set of provisional regulations—are believed to be based on Yugoslav methods of worker-management consultation.

This decentralization of industrial management, with bonuses and other benefits for the workers and staff of the more successful enterprises, is bolstered by reforms in the tax

SINATRA ON £1m TRIP TO SUN CITY

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg, July 23

Frank Sinatra arrived tonight in South Africa to the sort of reception reserved in most countries for visiting royalty.

South Africans may not see much on their television screens of next week's royal wedding because of a ban by Equity and the Musicians' Union on their members appearing before South African audiences.

Mr Sinatra, however, for a considerable fee, is prepared to ignore Equity bans and the possibility of being black-listed in a campaign being mounted through the United Nations to dissuade entertainers and actors from visiting South Africa.

He will display his talents at Sun City, the Las Vegas-type entertainment centre that has been built in the Bophuthatswana Bantustan, two hours' drive from Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The fee is said to be £1.8m (more than £1m). Mr Sinatra flew from New York to Johannesburg on board a South African Airways jumbo. South Africans will be paying from £50 a seat to watch the Sinatra show at Sun City.

IN BRIEF

Argentine union leader held

Buenos Aires.—Senior Saul Ubaldini, the secretary-general of the General Confederation of Labour trade union, has been arrested at his offices here. He is the sixth leader of the union to have been arrested (Andrew McLeod writes).

A strike call by the labour union was virtually ignored throughout the country on Wednesday—only a few factories in the Buenos Aires area were affected. Public transport was not disrupted.

Amnesty sentences

Public appeals and protests to the Guatemalan Government to protect clergy and church workers after the recent murder of an Italian priest were urged by Amnesty International yesterday (our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Marco Maruzzo, aged 42, machine-gunned on July 1 in Quirigua, Isabel Department, was the eighth priest killed or abducted in 15 months. Other church workers have also been killed after helping peasants, Indians and slum dwellers.

Lisbon terrorism

Lisbon.—The Popular Force of April 25, a leftist urban terrorist group, has claimed responsibility for wounding Senhor Picarra de Oliveira, a Portuguese industrialist, and his chauffeur in a machine-gun attack near here. The guerrillas said the attack was made to force Senhor Oliveira's company, Standard Electrica, to re-instate dismissed workers.

Air chief dismissed

Dacca.—Air Vice Marshal Sadruddin, the Bangladesh Air Force chief, has been relieved of his command and replaced by Air Commodore Sultan Mahmud, the Defence Ministry announced. No reason was given for the dismissal. Earlier the Government announced that three senior army officers had been compulsorily retired.

Losing her charm

Lima.—Rolande Congalve, aged 50, who has been convicted of forcing her three daughters, then aged between 11 and 14, into prostitution, said she did so because her own charms were no longer adequate to attract her own paying male friends.

Argentine query

Moscow.—Argentine diplomats in Moscow are seeking confirmation that an Argentine cargo aircraft, with up to six people on board, collided with a Soviet aircraft and crashed over the weekend in Armenia. Tass issued a cryptic report on the crash on Wednesday.

Some people take the better part of their work home with them.

One of the joys of Opel executive cars is that they're perfect for motoring anytime. They are German engineering at its best.

The Rekord range gives you the best of both worlds—value and comfort. Deep pile carpeting and velour upholstery on the Berlina models give them that added luxury. Because it's designed as a 2.0 litre car around a 2.0 litre engine you get better handling and performance. With diesel options for even greater economy. This distinctive range covers 4 saloons and 3 estates. From £6,360 up to £8,117 for the Rekord Berlina CD.

The Commodore is spacious and stylish. Two models from only £8,566 give you the kind of comfort you'd only expect in cars costing much more. The Berlina CD model, for example, has power steering, electric windows, sunroof and central door locking. And the six cylinder 2.5 litre engine delivers the

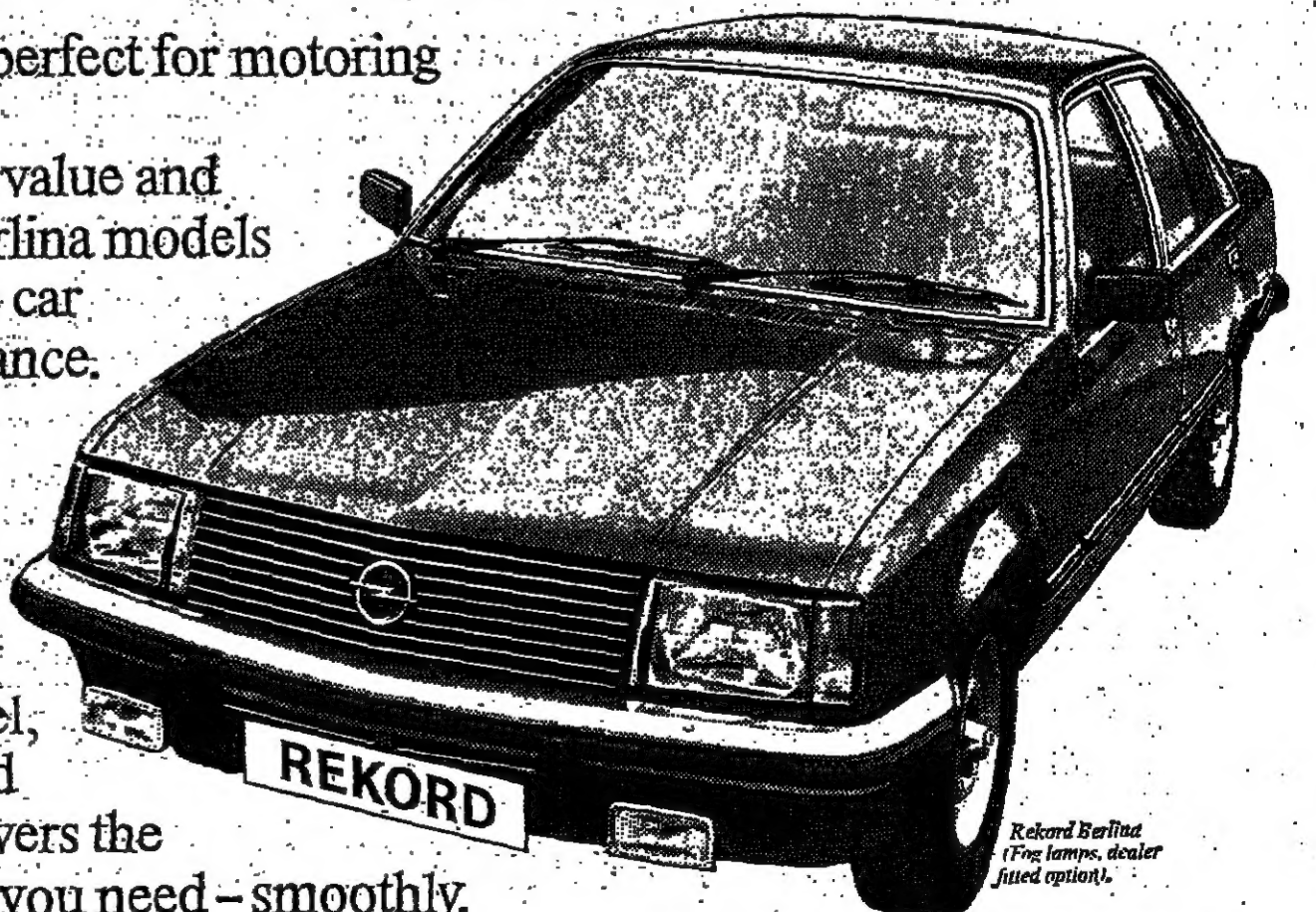
power you need—smoothly.

Check Yellow Pages for details of your nearest dealer for a test drive. The integration of Vauxhall and Opel dealers means we now have a comprehensive nationwide network of showrooms.

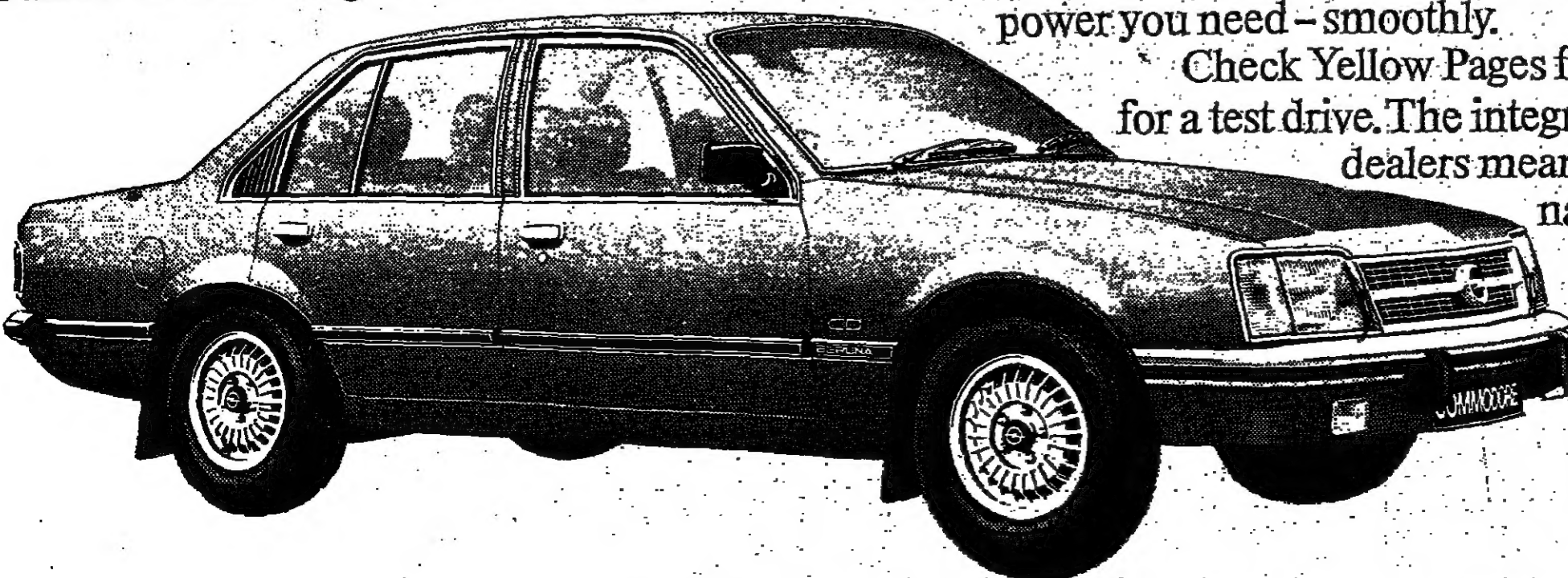
And, all our products of course, come with reliability as standard.

OPEL  

Backed by the worldwide resources of General Motors.



Rekord Berlina (For lamps, dealer fitted option).



PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS INCLUDE SEAT BELTS, CAR TAX AND VAT DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA.

From Tewfik Mishiawi, Beirut, July 23

Mr Philip Habib, America's Middle East envoy, held talks today in Saudi Arabia on the possibility of arranging a ceasefire in Lebanon. Mr Habib has already visited Israel and stopped briefly in Beirut where

It is understood that Mr Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador, defended his Government's strong action in attacking Palestinian bases.

From Ian Murray, Brussels, July 23

Mr Thorn was reporting back on proceedings at the Ottawa summit, during which, he said, the European countries had agreed that they were expecting results quickly. If high interest rates were maintained for too long, he said, they would be damaging not only to

While he did not pretend that creating a European interest zone would help to resolve the problem, he believed it was wrong to support too passive an attitude to what was happening.

It was important to show that Europe was doing something. "We must try to persuade our American friends to step before it causes too much harm," he said.

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 23

RAIL LINK CUT

Kampala, July 23.—Land-locked Uganda's rail link with Kenya has been cut by saboteurs, who blew up a bridge near Kampala, the railway authorities confirmed.

DROUGHT RELIEF
Bamako, July 23.—Rains in Mali, one of the Sahel-states affected by drought, were good in May and June and better than last year, the meteorological service said in Bamako.

Reactions to the Ottawa conference

From Our Correspondent, Paris, July 23

The economic daily *Les Echos* emphasizes that American unwillingness to budge an inch might be substituted for the record of the previous government as an alibi for unpopular economic measures in

But other papers pointed out that the Chancellor cannot use the interest rate as an alibi for the Gensan economic measures and at the same time warn the country against anti-Americanism.

□ Toronto: The *Globe and Mail* says: "The Ottawa meeting seems unlikely to leave its mark on history. No world-shaking decisions were made, no dramatic initiatives undertaken (John Best writes). Nevertheless, any meeting which apparently calms Ronald

□ **Bangkok:** The conservative English-language daily *Bangkok Post* said: "The underlying aim

They said they were ready to participate in preparations for a mutually acceptable process of global negotiations in circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress.

The *Standard* welcomed these moves and added: "If the Soviet Union and her satellites were to make and honour a commitment like the one made in Ottawa and use their power and influence for the betterment of humanity the world would be a better place to live in."

Tehran, July 23.—Hojatoleslam Hassan Beheshti, a cousin of the assassinated strongman,

□ The Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, Mr Terry Waite, was waiting for news whether he would be able to fly to Iran in an attempt to free Mr Andrew Pyke, a British businessman from jail.

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

But if the G11 lives up to its promise it could be embarrassing for Nato armies which have just agreed to standardize their small arms and ammunition around a 5.56mm Belgian bullet chosen after lengthy trials and an exhaustive study.

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 23

on". Before discussing details of a referendum, it was necessary to know what kind of referendum was involved. The minister reiterated the same preconditions laid down in the Polisario, including the withdrawal of the Moroccan forces and administration from the Western Sahara.

From Peter Norman
Brussels, July 23

challenged the Commission's farm spending targets, stating that although the obligatory expenditure could be subjected to estimates, there Bonn and London was over the obligatory expenditures.

Herr Brandt's dual mission

-From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 23

that Nato plans to deploy medium-range cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe will not, as intended, restore the nuclear balance upset by the Soviet SS20s, but be the start of another arms race.

His aim therefore is to get what he calls *das Teufelszeug*—

A stiff government statement brought a hurt, angry reaction from Herr Brandt and for a day or two it looked as if there was a deep rift between he and the Chancellor. The misunderstanding has since been cleared.

It is not easy and his efforts are resented by some right-wing party members. After the 1968 student revolt he succeeded in drawing many young protesters into the SFD. He realizes that this time the job is more difficult.

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 23

month-old were described as "benign and of doubtful origin", doctors proposed investigation because there is evidence that the toxic substance contained in denatured rapeseed oil, widely sold in Spain for cooking purposes in violation of health regulations, can be transmitted to babies.

There are still more than 600 people being treated in anti-hospital for the effects of the poisoned oil. Several arrests have so far been made.

An open letter to President Reagan

In the six months since the foundation of your Administration, the United States has announced major changes in her foreign policy priorities, based on what is described as 'the containment of communism'. We view with concern the Administration's declarations about the future of relationships between the US and her Western allies, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other.

We are concerned that the United States' new assertiveness is directed mainly towards territories and countries over which neither the USSR nor the USA has any right to interfere. The peoples most affected by this new US foreign policy are neither those of the United States nor the Soviet Union; instead the developing nations of the Third World have become the focal point of this confrontation.

In particular, we deplore US policies towards Central and South America, southern Africa and the Middle East which run directly counter to the rights of the peoples of these regions

to seek changes in social, political and economic conditions when they deem them to be exploitative and oppressive. We condemn terrorism, but recognise the right of liberation movements to take up arms, where political struggle has failed to end economic and social oppression.

US plans for direct or covert action to destabilise the governments of independent states have been widely and convincingly reported. We deplore any and all such plans, and recognise the right of sovereign states to pursue their own foreign and economic policies, in accordance with international law, whether or not these run counter to US policies.

We totally reject the arming of other countries except for purposes of self defence, and condemn the supply of US weapons and equipment which have been, or may in the future be used against civilian populations, or in offensive actions against other states.

We call on the United States Government:

1. To respect the right of independent states to non-interference in their internal affairs;
2. To recognise the right of oppressed peoples to work wherever possible by non-violent means, for the establishment of independent, sovereign governments, respectful of full human rights in their territories;
3. To respect the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the liberation struggles in Namibia, south Africa, Western Sahara and Palestine, and not to assist or aid regimes directly opposed to the rights of these peoples;
4. To recognise the justice of the campaign for a new world

economic order, and to assist fully in the economic and social development of the Third World, including the transfer of technology;

5. To adopt, jointly with the Soviet Union, a programme for the full withdrawal of all military bases on foreign soil, and the ending of any military presence in foreign territorial waters, and urgently to start talks aimed at disarmament, commencing with nuclear weapons;
6. To end economic and military support of regimes which fail to respect the United Nations Charter, and which pursue policies in violation of the basic human rights of their citizens.

J.A. ABU-HADAD
Lecturer
SIR RICHARD AGLAND
Editor, Middle East
International
JOHN ARDEN
Theatre Writers' Union
member
D.G. ARNOTT
Scientific Adviser,
Panda
DAVID AARONOVITCH
President, National
Union of Students
DAVID PEGGY ASHCROFT
Actress
LORD AVEBURY
Deputy Director, Centre
for International
Briefing
MARGARET BAIN
Scottish National Party
RICHARD BALFE
Member of the
European Parliament
DR G. BARASI
STAFFORD BEER
Professor of
Cybernetics, University
of Manchester and of
Social Systems Sciences,
University of
Pennsylvania
DR MICHAEL BERRAL
Member of Parliament
for Ealing, Southall
VIV BINGHAM
President Elect, The
Liberal Party
PAUL BOATENG
Member of the Greater
London Council
JOAN BODINGTON
STEPHEN BODINGTON
EDWARD BOND
Playwright
RYAN ALBERT BOOTH
Member of Parliament
G.M. BOOTH
ROLAND BOYES
Member of the
European Parliament;
Member of the
European Parliament
Delegation for Relations
with the US Congress
ANTHONY JOHN BOYLE
Professor of Law,
University of London
BRIAN BRIDGE
Gen Sec, National Union
of Gold, Silver & Allied
Trades
ALAN BRIEN
Film critic, Sunday
Times and Columnist,
Punch

LORD BROCKWAY
BRIGID BROPHY
Writer
RON BROWN
Member of Parliament
for Leith
ROBERT BROWNING
Professor of Classics,
University of London
DR MUSA BUDERI
Writer
R. CABORN
Member of the
European Parliament
JAMES CAMERON
DENNIS CANAVAN
Member of Parliament
for Stirlingshire, West
RYAN BARBARA
CASTLE
Member of the
European Parliament
DORIS CLAY
G.A. COHEN
Reader in Philosophy,
University College,
London
JOHN COHEN
Emeritus Professor,
Manchester
ROBIN COOK
Member of Parliament
for Edinburgh, Central
ANNA COOTE
Journalist, The New
Statesman
REV TONY CROWE
Rector of St Luke's,
Charlton
BRIAN S. DUFFIELD
Senior Research Fellow,
University of Edinburgh
MICHAEL DUMMETT
F.R.S.
Wykeham Professor of
Logic, University of
Oxford
BERNARD DIX
Asst Gen Sec National
Union of Public
Employees; National
Executive Committee,
The Labour Party
JAMES A. DUNN, KSC
Member of Parliament
for Liverpool, Kirkdale
ALEXANDER EADIE
Member of Parliament
for Midlothian
KEN EASTHAM
Member of Parliament
for Manchester,
Blackley
JACOB ECCLESTONE
Dep Gen Sec National
Union of Journalists
BOB EDWARDS
Member of Parliament
RAY ELLIS
Member of Parliament
for Derby, North East

WILLIAM FACEY
Research Executive
DR MARION
FAROUK-SLUGGETT
Hon Research Fellow,
Durham University
ANDREW FAULDS
Member of Parliament
for Warley East
MARIANNA FILLENZ
Lecturer, Oxford
University
MARTIN FLANNERY
Member of Parliament
for Sheffield,
Hillsborough
TED FLETCHER
Member of Parliament
for Darlington
D.J. FOSKETT
University of London
RONALD FRANKENBERG
Professor of Sociology
and Anthropology,
University of Keele
ERICH FRIED
Writer and Poet
MARGARET GARDNER,
OSE
TED GARRETT
Member of Parliament
for Walsend
J.G. GIBSON
London University
E.A. GEORGE
Downing College,
Cambridge
LORD GIFFORD
Barrister
KEN GILL
General Secretary AUEW
(TASS)
L. GAVIN GRANT
National Campaigns
Officer, The Liberal Party
CHARLES D. GRIEVE
Gen Sec Tobacco
Workers Union
DR JOHN GROOM
Co-Director, Centre for
the Analysis of Conflict
L.G. GUY
Gen Sec National Union
of Sheet Metal Workers
A.M. HAGGART
Bishop of Edinburgh
PETER HAIN
Parliamentary Labour
candidate for Putney
STUART HALL
Professor of Sociology,
Fellow, Transnational
Institute
W.W. HAMILTON
Member of Parliament
for Fife, Central
PAUL HANNON
Member Royal
Berkshire County
Council

PETER HARDY
Member of Parliament
for Rother Valley
DR HARRELL-BOND
St Antony's College,
Oxford
P. HARVEY, MD, FRCP
Consultant Physician
PROF JOHN HASTED,
MA, D.Phil, F.R.S.
ADRIAN HASTINGS
Reader in Religious
Studies, Aberdeen
University
H. HEARDER
Professor, University
College, Cardiff
HARISH HENDERSON
Senior Lecturer,
Edinburgh University
F.F. HEYMANN
Professor of Physics
E.I. HOESBAM, F.R.A.
Professor of Econ and
Social History, London
University
TONY HODGES
Journalist and writer on
African Affairs
STUART HOLLAND
Member of Parliament
for Lambeth, Vauxhall
BILL HOMEWOOD
Member of Parliament
for Kettering
FRANK MOOLEY
Member of Parliament
for Sheffield, Heeley
G.W. HUTCHINSON
Professor of Physics,
Southampton
University
THE VERY REVEREND
PAUL A. HYPPER, VF
DOREEN INGRAMS
Historian
LORD JENKINS OF
PUTNEY
Chairman, Campaign for
Nuclear Disarmament
PAMELA POMERANCE
JOHNSON
The Green Alliance
JACK JONES C.H.
Former Gen Sec
Transport & General
Workers Union 1969-78
DR MICHAEL JOHNSON
Lecturer, School of
African and Asian
Studies, University of
Sussex
TOM KAISER
Professor of Space
Physics, University of
Sheffield
REV MAURICE KEENE SJ
Catholic Commission
for Racial Justice

W.H. KEYS
Gen Sec Society of
Graphical & Allied Trades
ISOGAT
JAMES LAMOND
Member of Parliament
for Oxford, East
JIM LAYSELL
Political Secretary,
Cooperative Retail
Services, London
DR W.R. LEE
Senior Lecturer,
University of Liverpool
JOHN C. LESTON
County Councillor
(Berkshire)
H. LEWIS
Councillor, Blackpool
R.K. LITHERLAND
Member of Parliament
for Manchester, Central
KEN LIVINGSTONE
Leader of the Greater
London Council
ALF LOMAS
Member of European
Parliament
STEVEN LUKES MA,
D.Phil
Fellow and Tutor in
Sociology and Politics,
Oxford
ALEX LYON
Member of Parliament
for York
W.H. MADDOCKS
Gen Sec, National Union
of Dyers, Bleachers and
Textile Workers
BRYAN MAGEE
Member of Parliament
DAVID MARTIN
Publisher
GRAHAM MARTIN
Professor of Literature,
The Open University
MUSA MAZZAWI
Professor, School of
Law, Polytechnic of
Central London
HUGH MCCARTNEY
Member of Parliament
for Dumfriesshire,
Central
M. MACKAY
District Secretary, AUEW
(Paisley)
P.C. DUNSTAN MCKEE
SSM
Society of the Sacred
Mission
WILLIE MCKELVEY
Member of Parliament
for Kilmarnock
THE VERY REV LORD
HAGLEOOD OF
FURNACE
Past Moderator of the
Church of Scotland

ANDY MCMAHON
Member of Parliament
for Glasgow, Govan
JOAN K. MCKINCHIE
M.R.C.S.
Hon Sec, Medical Aid for
Viet Nam, Laos and
Kampuchea
BOB MCTAGGART
Member of Parliament
for Glasgow, Central
T. MEGARRY
Member of the
European Parliament
DR M.R. MEHDI
Birkbeck College,
University of London
P. JANE MERRITT
Chairperson, Union of
Liberal Students
JOHN MILLER
National Secretary,
Transport & General
Workers Union
LORD MILFORD
C.R. MITCHELL
The City University,
London
STUART MOLE
Prospective
Parliamentary Liberal
Candidate
J.L. MONGAR
Professor of
Pharmacology, London
ELIZABETH MONROE
C.M.C.
Chairman, Friends
of Bir Zeit
IVOR MONTAGU
Author
J.E. MORTIMER
GEORGE MORTON
Member of Parliament
for Bournemouth,
Manchester, Moss Side
CHRIS MULLIN
Journalist
MARGARET MORRIS
Principal Lecturer in
History, Polytechnic of
Central London
MAX MORRIS
Former President,
National Union of
Teachers
JACK MOSS
London District
Secretary, FIAT
STAN NEWENS
Member of Parliament
for Harlow
TIMOTHY NIELLOCK
Deputy Director,
Centre for Arab Gulf
Studies, University of
Exeter
DR H.J. O'NEILL
Lecturer, University of
R Hull
DR ROGER OWEN

DAVID PALLISTER
Journalist
ARTHUR PALMER
Member of Parliament
for Bristol, North East
TOM PENDRY
Member of Parliament
for Stalybridge & Hyde
PROF M.J. PENTZ
Dean of Science, The
Open University
N.W. PIRIE
JAMES PITT
Roman Catholic
Archdiocese of
Westminster
JOHN PLATT-MILLS QC
President, Haldane
Society
DR DAVID POOL
Lecturer in
Government,
Manchester University
RAY POWELL
Member of
Parliament for Osmore
DAVID A. PRESTON
Senior Lecturer in
Geography, University
of Leeds
DR LEO PYLLE
University Teacher
REG RACE
Member of Parliament
for Haringey, Wood
Green
ANTHONY DE REUCK
Senior Lecturer,
University of Surrey
DIANA RICHMOND
SIR JOHN RICHMOND
K.M.C.
Diplomatic Service Rtd
ALLAN ROBERTS
Member of Parliament
for Bournemouth
JOAN ROBINSON
Emeritus Professor,
Cambridge
DAVID ROGERS
Leader, Liberal
Opposition, East Sussex
County Council
CHRISTOPHER ROPER
Publisher, Latin America
Newsletters
HILARY ROSE
Professor, University of
Bradford
ERNE ROSS
Member of Parliament
for Dundee, West
DAVID RUBENSTEIN
Senior Lecturer,
University of Hull
REV G. MICHAEL SCOTT
ANN SEDLEY
Women's Rights Officer
STEPHEN SEDLEY
Barrister

DAVID SEDDON
Senior Lecturer,
Development Studies,
University of East Anglia
MICHAEL SEIFERT
Solicitor
THEODOR SHANIN
Professor of Sociology,
University of
Manchester
M.A. SHABAN
Professor of Arabic,
Exeter University
BRIAN SIMON
Professor
A. SIVANANDAN
Editor, Race and Class
DENNIS SKINNER
Member of Parliament
for Bolsover
ADRIAN SLADE
Member of the Greater
London Council
(Richmond)
JIM SLATER CBE
Gen Sec, National Union
of Seamen
DR PETER SLUGGETT
Lecturer, University of
Durham
TONY SMYTH
PETER SNAPE
Member of Parliament
for West Bromwich,
East
MOLLIE SOMMERVILLE
Cler Leads Diocesan
Justice and Peace
Commission
CLIVE SOLEY
Member of Parliament
for Hammersmith,
North
E.A.G. SPANSWICK
General Secretary,
Confederation of Health
Service Employees
(COHSE)
MICHAEL STEED
President of the Liberal
Party
RYAN DONALD
STEWART
Member of Parliament
for Western Isles
DAVID STODDART
Member of Parliament
for Swindon

DIANA STONES
GAVIN STRANG
Member of Parliament
for Edinburgh, East
R.L.M. SYNGE
Hon Professor,
University of East Anglia
KEN THOMAS
General Secretary, Civil
and Public Services
Association, and
Member TUC General
Council
ROGER THOMAS
Member of Parliament
for Carmarthen
E.P. THOMPSON
European Nuclear
Disarmament
DR A.E. THORNDIKE
Head of International
Relations and Politics
Department, North
Staffordshire
Polytechnic
STAN G. THORNE
Member of Parliament
for Preston, South
JANICE TURNER
International
Vice-Chairman, Young
Liberals
JILL TWEEDE
Journalist, The
Guardian
P. VANDOME
Professor of
Econometrics,
University of Edinburgh
BERARD VORHAUS
HETTY VORHAUS
Chairwoman, Liaison
Committee, Women's
Peace Groups
RON WADDELL
Vice-Chairman, Scottish
Liberal Party and
Chairman, Scottish
Young Liberals
CHRISTOPHER WALKER
Author
HAROLD WALKER
Member of Parliament
IAN WALKER
New Society reporter

DAVID J. WARD
Campaign Officer,
World Development
Movement
DAVID WATKINS
Member of Parliament
for Consett
G.L. WATSON
Retired Professor,
London
KEN WEETCH
Member of Parliament
for Ipswich
S. WEIGHILL
National Union of
Railwaymen
STUART WEIR
Assistant Editor, New
Society, and Member of
the Labour
Coordinating
Committee
COLIN WELLAND
Actor/Writer
WICK WELSH
Member of Parliament
J.M. WEST
Senior Lecturer,
University of Sheffield
M.K.F. WILKINS
Professor of Biophysics,
Kings College, London
DR P. WILLETS
Lecturer in
International Relations,
City University, London
ANDY WILSON
AUEW Kingston District
Committee
WILLIAM WILSON
Member of Parliament
MARION WOOLPSON
Author/Journalist
PETER WORSLEY
Professor, University of
Manchester
BILL YATES
World Disarmament
Campaign
SUE YOUNGER
Chairman, National
League of Young
Liberals
DR T. YOUNIS
Senior Lecturer

All signatories appear in a personal capacity. The inclusion of organisations and titles are given solely for purposes of identification and do not signify that any organisation is associated with the terms of this Declaration.

Sponsors: Lord Avebury, Lord Brockway, Lady Richmond, Andrew Faulds MP, Ernie Ross MP.

Issued by Declaration on United States Foreign Policy Organising Committee 13A Hillgate Street, London W8 7SP.

Mr Foot out of step with EEC socialists-PM

OTTAWA SUMMIT

The seven western leaders meeting at the Ottawa summit earlier this week agreed that there was a prospect of moderate economic growth during the coming year but that, at present, it promised little early relief from unemployment, the Prime Minister said in a statement on the meeting. She said the primary challenge the heads of government addressed was to ensure that the need to revitalize the economies of the industrial democracies, to the needs of their own people and to strengthen world prosperity.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said: "We noted with interest that the summit reached record levels in many countries and, if long sustained at these levels, would threaten productive investment. President Reagan stressed that the programme of public spending reductions at present in force would be expected to reduce interest rates in the United States and so on."

trade with Japan. As to political issues, we met in the shadow of the further outbreak of fierce fighting in the Middle East, which once again the unfortunate people of the Lebanon are bearing the brunt of a conflict that is not of their seeking.

However, we may have thought about the causes, we were all agreed on the need for an urgent ceasefire in the Lebanon; for an end to the loss of innocent civilian life there; and above all, for a solution to the conflict between Arab and Israel from which the violence flows. We shall continue to use all our influence, through the United Nations and the Presidency of the European Community, to these ends.

Finally, we discussed relations between East and West and the concern that we all felt about the Soviet military threat to western interests. We were much heartened by the strength of common purpose that was apparent.

Without exception, we agreed that there was a need to maintain a strong defence capability and to ensure that the balance of power remained in the hands of the free world. We agreed on the need to maintain a strong defence capability and to ensure that the balance of power remained in the hands of the free world. We agreed on the need to maintain a strong defence capability and to ensure that the balance of power remained in the hands of the free world.



Thatcher: New Bretton Woods

Immediate action demanded to save poultry industry

AGRICULTURE

There was no way the Government was prepared to see the British poultry industry destroyed by the French providing their industry with state aid, Mr. Alec Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, reaffirmed during questions.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith said: "There is no time at all for bureaucratic mince on this issue. If the French were to impose their aid on the industry, we would not care two hoots about it. We should take action now. (Cheers.)"

heavily subsidised French production. Unless our industry gets help, similar to that available to the French, it is clear it will decline rapidly.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith: In terms of efficiency, modernization and innovation, the British poultry industry sets an example to other industries elsewhere in the world. It is a small industry, but it is a very efficient one. It is a very efficient one. It is a very efficient one.

Ministers on a number of occasions that they do not intend to see our poultry and turkey meat industry destroyed. The point has been reached where action is expected rather than assurances.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith: We are not prepared to see the poultry industry destroyed. Some idea of the regional nature. Equally, some of the French aids are direct production aids which the Commission has pointed out are incompatible with the treaty. It is in relation to this that action is being taken.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith: He is totally hypocritical and without understanding of what has already been done.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith: He is totally hypocritical and without understanding of what has already been done.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith: He is totally hypocritical and without understanding of what has already been done.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith: He is totally hypocritical and without understanding of what has already been done.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith: He is totally hypocritical and without understanding of what has already been done.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith: He is totally hypocritical and without understanding of what has already been done.

Deal with EEC over school milk

NEW AGREEMENT

The amount of milk available to schools in the United Kingdom will be doubled and will be the greatest quantity of milk that has been available to schools for the last ten years, Mr. Peter Walker, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in a written reply to a question.

Mr. Walker said: "The new agreement, which will be signed by the European Commission and the United Kingdom Government, will ensure that the amount of milk available to schools will be doubled and will be the greatest quantity of milk that has been available to schools for the last ten years."

Mr. Walker: Extra £15m to £20m possible

Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce using funds paid by the European Commission. Mr. Walker said: "The new agreement, which will be signed by the European Commission and the United Kingdom Government, will ensure that the amount of milk available to schools will be doubled and will be the greatest quantity of milk that has been available to schools for the last ten years."

Mr. Walker: Extra £15m to £20m possible

Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce using funds paid by the European Commission. Mr. Walker said: "The new agreement, which will be signed by the European Commission and the United Kingdom Government, will ensure that the amount of milk available to schools will be doubled and will be the greatest quantity of milk that has been available to schools for the last ten years."

Queen sends thanks to peers

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Queen had said this morning that the address of congratulation from the House of Lords on the forthcoming marriage of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer was the latest example of the close link between Parliament and the Crown, Lord Hailsham of Sturminster said.

He said he had gone to Buckingham Palace earlier accompanied by other peers to present the address.

Tory MP attacks Anglican bishops

RECESS DEBATE

The bishops of the Anglican Church seemed more concerned with promoting unity and general social issues, instead of insisting on personal holiness and the highest standards of personal conduct for Christians, Mr. John Stokes (Balsdon and Stourbridge, C) said during a debate on the motion that the House adjourn for the summer recess on Friday until October 12.

He said they had failed to preach the gospel fearlessly and proclaim the great historical truths of Christianity. They had been too concerned with promoting unity and general social issues, instead of insisting on personal holiness and the highest standards of personal conduct for Christians.

Mr. Robert Crys (Keighley, Lab) said the Commons should sit on a Monday evening to discuss the difficulties and deprivation facing many young couples today because of the Government's policy.

He moved an amendment to require the House to sit on Wednesday.

Mr. Robert Crys (Keighley, Lab) said the Commons should sit on a Monday evening to discuss the difficulties and deprivation facing many young couples today because of the Government's policy.

He moved an amendment to require the House to sit on Wednesday.

Mr. Robert Crys (Keighley, Lab) said the Commons should sit on a Monday evening to discuss the difficulties and deprivation facing many young couples today because of the Government's policy.

He moved an amendment to require the House to sit on Wednesday.

Growers want boycott of Dutch imports

STATE AIDS

The subject of national aids and the threat they posed to the whole basis of the common agricultural policy was discussed by Mr. Peter Walker, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, during a question period on the need for uniformity of aids to horticulturalists in the Common Market.

Mr. Walker (Worcester, C) said that at the Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels this week they obtained the agreement of the Commission to study the situation of horticulturalists in the Common Market.

Mr. Walker: Extra £15m to £20m possible

Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce using funds paid by the European Commission. Mr. Walker said: "The new agreement, which will be signed by the European Commission and the United Kingdom Government, will ensure that the amount of milk available to schools will be doubled and will be the greatest quantity of milk that has been available to schools for the last ten years."

Mr. Walker: Extra £15m to £20m possible

Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce using funds paid by the European Commission. Mr. Walker said: "The new agreement, which will be signed by the European Commission and the United Kingdom Government, will ensure that the amount of milk available to schools will be doubled and will be the greatest quantity of milk that has been available to schools for the last ten years."

Labour move on stateless children rejected

NATIONALITY BILL

For the first time in her history Britain was creating the prospect of children being born stateless in this country, Lord Gifford (Lab) said when the Commons debated the British Nationality Bill.

He was moving an amendment which would require children born in the United Kingdom to be registered as British citizens if they would otherwise be stateless. The amendment would require children born in the United Kingdom to be registered as British citizens if they would otherwise be stateless.

No alternative to UGC

EDUCATION

The cuts proposed by the University Grants Committee for Aston University would be disastrous, not only for the University, but for the future of the country, Mr. Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said when he opened the first of the night's debates on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill.

Mr. Miller said with his emphasis on engineering and science, Aston was just the kind of university the Government would wish to encourage.

BBC overseas services

BBC OVERSEAS SERVICES

The cuts in the BBC external services and its transcription services, which have been a great many of British friends around the world, Mr. Anthony Kearton (Stroud, C) said in a debate on the Consolidated Fund Bill.

He said the United Kingdom's position in the world would be diminished. All this was being done for a small saving which could be found elsewhere.

Chemical waste controls

Chemical waste controls

Information from the Dutch authorities about their Chemical Waste Act was now being considered in the House of Commons, Mr. Glynis Shaw, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a written reply.

This information was now being considered in the House of Commons, Mr. Glynis Shaw, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a written reply.

Parliament today

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the Environment Bill (11): Finance Bill, all stages.

Commons (9.30): Debate on the Environment Bill (11): Finance Bill, all stages.

Part five of Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy by Anne Edwards

The years without Tolstoy

In the few years left to her after Tolstoy's death Sonya saw the Russia he had portrayed swept away by war and revolution. Still she fought to provide for her family and to retain possession of their home, only for her daughter Sasha to become Soviet commissar of Yasnaya Polyana.

Tolstoy's death in 1910 touched off student demonstrations. Young men and women thronged to the Nevsky Prospect in St. Petersburg waving red and black flags, shouting against the Orthodox Church in the mistaken belief that Tolstoy had been buried without ritual because of his excommunication. Police and Cossacks had to be called in to disperse the crowds with sabres and threats of gunfire. In Odessa students and police, during a disorder precipitated by Tolstoy's burial, engaged in a gun battle. His widow Sonya knew nothing of these events. She had retreated to her room at Yasnaya Polyana and the newspapers were kept from her so that she would not read the sensational stories which had been written about Tolstoy's "desertion" of her and his death and burial.

When her sons Andrey and Ilya arrived, there were painful conversations about their bleak financial prospects and their fears for the future. They had received nothing on their father's death, and Sonya was no longer able to help them. Tolstoy's will had placed their sister Sasha and Vladimir Chertkov in control of all his literary rights and unpublished works, and it instructed Sasha to purchase Yasnaya Polyana from her mother and to transfer it to the peasants.

But this would take a year or more to execute, and until then Sonya would receive no money from her husband's estate. She had only the meagre remains of her dowry. Tolstoy had never owned any valuable antiques or art works, nor had he ever given Sonya expensive jewelry. His library and private papers were left in Chertkov's hands, and by the conditions of the will her publishing company no longer had any rights to Tolstoy's works. Within a year or two even Yasnaya Polyana would no longer be hers.

Ilya had an angry confrontation with Sasha and Chertkov at Telyatniki, the neighbouring estate, and returned furious, leaving a greatly disturbed Sonya a short time later. "My son Ilya has left," she wrote in her diary. "He has been with Sasha and Chertkov, of whom we get to know more and more, that is bad. He is an evil and cunning man. I went to photograph the grave... In the evening, developed the photographs... The beauty makes me still more dejected."

After all the years of near madness, suspicion, and bitter reproach, Sonya seemed to have found the strength to let events shape themselves as they would. On December 31, 1910, she ceased keeping her diary. It was as though she did not think the progression of days and nights without Tolstoy mattered. What was of importance was the past and anything concerning his memory.

Never leaving Yasnaya Polyana, she struggled to keep the house and its surroundings as they were when Tolstoy was alive. Despite frost and freezing winds, she seldom missed her daily visit to his grave. She kept her hair meticulously coiffed and her clothes in good repair, and she tended the house with the same disciplined eye for order that she had always possessed. Gone were the fearful anger and passion that had given her a terrifying force and a distracted air which her family, her doctors, and her visitors had all thought were certain indications of madness.

Yet, these same people now perceived a different form of dementia in her. Her composure, good temper, and imperatibility were regarded as tragic signs of a mental breakdown, of a complete retreat from unpleasant reality. No one — least of all Sasha — could understand her calm acceptance of the final settling of Tolstoy's estate.

On February 26, 1913, Sasha bought Yasnaya Polyana from her mother for 400,000 roubles. (She had raised this money by selling the rights to Tolstoy's works.) On March 26 her father's long-cherished desire was fulfilled: over two-thirds of Yasnaya Polyana's land, including its fine carefully preserved woods, was transferred to the peasants. Sonya retained 540 of the estate's 1,800 acres. The previous year Sasha had sold the Moscow house with all its furnishings to the Moscow municipal government for 125,000 roubles with the request that it be used as a Tolstoy museum and library.

Sonya divided the money Sasha gave her equally among her family. There were, including daughters-in-law and grandchildren, thirty-eight members of the Tolstoy clan, and each received approximately 10,000 roubles, the grandchildren's money being placed in trust until they came of age. She had given away almost all she had, but a pension which the Tsar

had granted her allowed her to live a quiet but comfortable life at Yasnaya Polyana.

Although she was happy to have enriched her children, Sonya loathed the havoc the peasants soon caused. Within a few months they had destroyed much of the forest land by wholesale felling of trees, which were then sold. The sounds of axes and the acrimonious disputes between the peasants and their timber merchant infuriated Sonya, and she became even more determined that while she was mistress, life would be lived as it always had been in the house at Yasnaya Polyana. Breakfast was served at noon, and a four-course dinner at six in the evening. The waiters wore their white cotton gloves; the house was filled with laughter of children. Some things never change.

During the years after her father's death Sasha was occupied by responsibilities as his legatee. Her relations with the family except her mother were embittered. Since Chertkov was the co-executor of Tolstoy's literary estate, she had been forced to work closely with him, and her respectful affection for him had begun to sour.

Tolstoyans killed all joy

She also began to feel irritated and disappointed by the Tolstoyans (the followers of her father's philosophy). Sasha came to believe that the Tolstoyans were "idlers," and she later confessed that they were repugnant to her. "Dirty in person, smelling of unwashed clothing; they killed all joy of life [and] preserved their gloomy Lenten faces, as if fearing to spoil their state of perfection by an unnecessary smile or a happy song." The Tolstoyans were not, however, an enduring problem; despite Chertkov's great efforts to win them over, they would not accept him as their leader, and they soon drifted away.

Although Sasha kept busy, life had come to seem futile. Her father, her love, her God were dead. Sonya was able to laugh with her grandchildren and find some solace in her daily visits to Tolstoy's grave, but Sasha was inconsolable. Many years later she commented, "While [my father] was with me, I had no interest of my own; all that was serious and genuine was wrapped up with him. And when he departed, there remained a yawning void, an emptiness which I did not know how to fill."

Then suddenly war broke out, shocking Sonya and the household at Yasnaya Polyana; so caught up in their grief, in their fashioning of new lives without Tolstoy, they were barely conscious of the warlike mood throughout Europe, most especially in Germany.

The declaration of war on August 2, 1914, gave rise to a wave of patriotism. Suddenly the Tsar was a hero, and thousands gathered outside the Winter Palace to cheer him. For one dramatic and fleeting moment in his regime Nicholas was loved by his subjects. Even Sasha was moved by patriotic fervour. The army commandeered her horses, the peasants traded their ploughs for guns, and Yasnaya Polyana and Telyatniki were desolate. Declaring that she could not sit with "folded hands", Sasha decided to go to the front as a nurse.

When she returned home in the summer of 1915 to recuperate from a serious case of malaria she was shocked to see how much her mother had aged. Sonya had greeted her daughter with happy tears; then she

spoke about Tolstoy's death and fell into a reverie. Her sight was failing and she could neither read nor write; little interested her, and she spent her days dozing in an armchair. Sasha was certain that she was senile, and after only three days she left to return to the front.

In the summer of 1917 there was internal fighting everywhere. The long road from Moscow to Yasnaya Polyana was lined with battered houses, tumbled walls, and charred fields. Crude red flags declaring Bolshevik allegiance flew from many rooftops. Nearly every house in the district had been robbed and burned. There were rumours that Yasnaya Polyana was going to be destroyed not by the village peasants but by peasants from another area.

Sonya had her daughter, Tanya, gather together the household staff. After telling them to pack everything of Tolstoy's and a few personal possessions, she told Tanya to "telegraph Kerensky. Tell him the family of Tolstoy require an army to protect his home and papers."

Tanya thought it was an old woman's madness to expect that Kerensky (the head of the Provisional Government) would spare men to defend a family of distressed aristocrats. Still she dispatched the telegram.

Kerensky, who had long been an admirer of Tolstoy, did indeed send a band of a hundred men the following day to guard Yasnaya Polyana during the violent summer, so Sonya, her brood, and her home were spared further encounters. In November the fighting ceased, though the looting and burning continued. Fear permeated the atmosphere, but at least the Bolsheviks, who had taken power, were arresting and shooting people with a certain discretion; and persons who had been even peripherally involved in revolutionary activity under the old government were not in any great danger.

Arriving in Yasnaya Polyana in October, Sasha found that her house and lands at Telyatniki had been declared government property and had been laid claim to by members of the village Soviet who had taken what they wanted — horses, cows, machinery, tools, furniture, even clothes and dishes. Her mother assured her that she had saved some gold and would manage to take care of those at Yasnaya Polyana.

Sonya's composure shocked Sasha. Dinner — usually little more than beet root — was served as always at six by the waiter, who wore his carefully darned white gloves. There were no guests and the house was strangely silent, but Sonya's only complaint was that she could no longer read or write.

On her return to Moscow, Sasha received a letter from her Aunt Tanya Kuzminsky, saying she was leaving St. Petersburg and would have a few hours in Moscow before boarding the night train for Yasnaya Polyana. Tanya was frail, and Sasha feared that the poor conditions on the newly nationalized trains would prove to be too much for her.

Simply finding a seat on one of them was a difficult and sometimes dangerous task. On Sasha's trip from Yasnaya Polyana "people [had] climbed through the windows and on to the roofs of the coaches, hung on steps, or stood on the couplings. Police [had] menaced them with the butts of their guns, but they kept pushing forward. Boxes and baskets [had] burst open, women shrieked, window panes [had been] broken". Her aunt



Sonya in widowhood. She maintained Yasnaya Polyana as Tolstoy knew it

weighed no more than a slender twelve-year-old, and it would be impossible for her to endure such mayhem.

The station was mobbed when they arrived, and the only train departing that night for Yasnaya Polyana was the "Maxim Gorky," a proletarian train which had only fourth-class accommodation. Sasha gave a porter the few roubles she had, and left her aunt in a corner of the station on one of her boxes, the porter guarding her. She then hurried to the stationmaster.

"Comrade!" she shouted through the crowd that surrounded him. "Tolstoy's sister is taking the next train and she's an old woman. She was Natasha Rostova in War and Peace. Please give her a seat on the train. She's going to Yasnaya Polyana."

The stationmaster ignored her as he did all the others who were begging his help. When he jumped up and walked out onto the platform, Sasha ran after him crying, "Comrade, please, I beg you. The sister of Tolstoy!" He strode away without even glancing at her.

Boiled beet and no meat

Finding the head conductor, Sasha begged, "Please help me. My aunt, Tolstoy's sister, must get on the train. Please give her a seat."

"No room," the man told her. "Full!" He walked briskly up the platform. Beside a car with empty seats, she asked: "Who is in this car?"

"Commissars," Sasha rapped on the windows, shouting, "Comrades! Comrades!" Finally an old man with unkempt hair came to the window. "What's the matter, comrade?"

"The sister of Tolstoy, an old woman of seventy, simply must go to Yasnaya Polyana today. The crowd has nearly killed her — she is sick — please take her."

"And who are you?" "Tolstoy's daughter." The head disappeared and in a

moment popped out again. "We'll take your old lady."

"Auntie! Auntie! Come quickly!" Sasha called. Tanya and the porter ran after her as the train had already begun to move. Once alongside the car, Sasha pushed her aunt from below, while the porter — who had tossed the cases in and then jumped after them — pulled her from above.

This would be Tanya Kuzminsky's final journey to Yasnaya Polyana, and she enjoyed every moment of it. Being the only woman in the commissars' car, she was treated most cordially and was even fed roast chicken. When she reached Yasnaya Polyana, she told Sonya all about it, her face flushed with excitement. Finally, sighing, she ended her recital: "But they were disappointed that I was not Tolstoy's sister, but only his sister-in-law."

Early in 1918 famine spread across Russia but at Yasnaya Polyana dinner — "boiled winter beets, no meat [and] some little, very little, pieces of black bread made of flour mixed with chaff" — was still served. Sonya insisted that a white damask cloth cover the table, that the silver be polished, and that the best plates be used. Thanks to Kerensky, her possessions had never been taken from her.

Towards the end of 1918 Yasnaya Polyana was taken over by the government to be used as a farm commune, and a Yasnaya Polyana Society was organized in Tula. Its members were those few intellectuals who still remained in the area, and its task was to organize educational facilities for the peasants who worked the lands of Yasnaya Polyana. The chairman appointed by the government was a writer who had been known and disliked by Tolstoy.

Sonya distrusted him from the very beginning, and with good reason. He was continually surprising the inhabitants of Yasnaya Polyana by his noiseless entrances; he spoke in an often inaudible voice and had a deeply conspiratorial air. Yet, however much she disliked the chairman, she was grateful for

the food, clothing, soap, and other necessities he was able to wheedle out of the government for her, her family, and the 150 village peasants.

Chertkov rude to family

Chertkov had moved to Moscow to begin preparation for the Soviet government edition of Tolstoy's complete works, but it seemed his spirit lived on in the chairman. He set himself up as the seat of authority in Sonya's household, found fault with everything, and was rude to her and her family and servants. He refused to requisition help for the heavy tasks like washing windows and putting in the winter frames.

When Sasha returned for a visit and saw her mother, sister, and aunt doing these hard jobs in the cold wind of November, she angrily returned to Moscow and immediately went to see the commissar of education. Sasha made a little speech about Yasnaya Polyana and its importance to the nation, and concluded: "I think that the Tolstoy estate ought to be not a Soviet farm but a museum, like Goethe's home, and that I should replace the current chairman." To Sasha's amazement the commissar agreed; she then returned to Yasnaya Polyana. Sasha was now mistress in Sonya's home.

Life at Yasnaya Polyana was somewhat easier for Sonya with her daughter as commissar, but it also meant that she had to ask Sasha for even the smallest things she needed. She did not complain, however, but simply grew more quiet and withdrawn.

Nearly blind, she sat in her room most days. The hardships she had borne trimmed her matron's figure, and her voice faded to a whisper. She was still handsome, and the shadow of her youthful beauty lingered in her features. Her greatest happiness was her grandchildren, and when they came to see her, she would suddenly come alive and walk in the garden with them and tell them the stories she had written

so many years before — "The Skeleton Dolls" and "How Tax the Dog Was Saved".

On November 1, 1919, Sasha made plans to take the midnight train to Moscow. Sonya, feeling a chill, had retired early. Sasha packed her bag and then went upstairs to have tea in the sitting room with Tanya Kuzminsky. "Auntie dearest, tell me my fortune," Sasha asked, thinking that this would help while away the time until she had to leave for the station.

After finishing her game of solitaire, Tanya gathered together and shuffled the cards and asked Sasha to cut them and spread them out. She stared down at the cards. Then, with a quick movement, she swept them together, saying, "Bad, very bad."

Sasha begged her to tell her what she had seen, but her aunt adamantly refused. Sasha persisted. "All right," Tanya insisted. "If I must. Illness and death of a close relative. You won't go away tonight."

Sasha asked to cut the deck again, and turned up the seven of spades, indicating illness. "Again, Auntie," she insisted. This time she turned up the ace of spades — death. Tanya paled, and cried angrily, "Nonsense! Are you mad? Forget it!"

Sasha went to see if her mother would like some tea. A small kerosene lamp burned dimly on Sonya's desk and she lay with her face turned to the wall. "I am... very cold," she murmured "... please cover me."

Sasha touched her and found that Sonya was burning with fever. They gave Sonya tea and wine and sent for the doctor. When he arrived, he said that there was little he could do; Sonya had advanced pneumonia. For three days she suffered badly, her coughing spasms too painful to watch. But she was uncomplaining, enduring, and gentle. On the third night she insisted on speaking to her daughters, Sasha and Tanya Sukhotin.

"Are you thinking of Father?" Tanya asked, trying to help her mother sort out her confused thoughts.

"Constantly... constantly. Tanya... it torments me that I didn't get along with him better, but... before I die, Tanya... I want to tell you... I never, never loved anyone but him."

She looked at her daughters with large, dark, clouded eyes. Both Sasha and Tanya were crying bitterly, but Sonya was calm. The next morning she could no longer speak, but she opened her eyes wide and nodded to tell her family that she recognized them. When her sister came to her bed and took her hand, Sonya summoned the strength to return her grasp. Moments later she was dead.

It was November 4, 1919. She was seventy-five years old and had seen four tsars, several wars, famine, revolution, the birth of thirteen children, the death of seven. She had spent forty-eight years with a man whose name would be remembered as long as the names of any of the tsars she had met or the revolutionaries who had replaced them.

© 1981 Anne Edwards

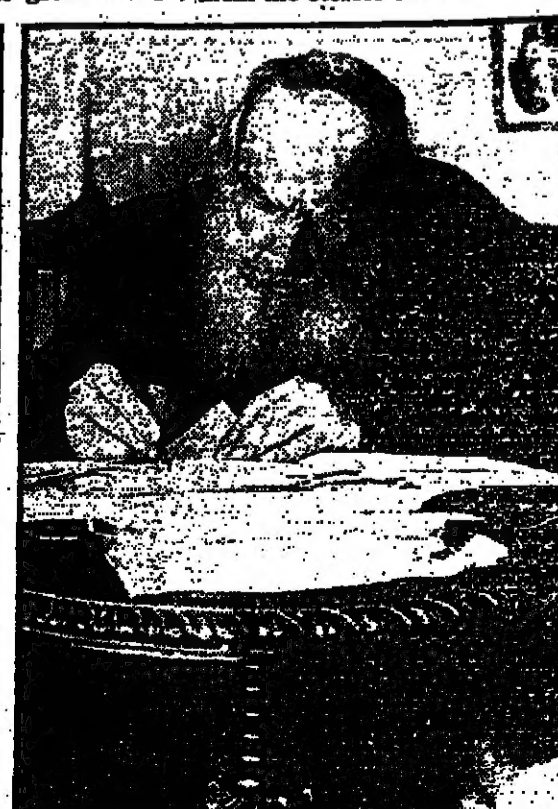
From Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy, which is published by Hodder and Stoughton at £8.50.



Alexandra Tolstoy with her father



Tolstoy's grave in the woods at Yasnaya Polyana. Sonya rarely missed her daily visit to it



Tolstoy at his desk in his declining years

THE ARTS

Books

Dangerous journeys

Makers of Modern Culture

A Biographical Dictionary Edited by Justin Wintle (Routledge, £12.50)

"This book is simply intended to be useful." A promising if slightly obvious start, you might say, in an editor's introduction to a reference book. Read a bit further, however, and that initial declaration sounds anything but obvious.

While each entry in *Makers of Modern Culture* is about the cultural achievement of an individual, each is also written by an individual "and... I have not tried to disguise the fact. Deliberately I encourage the contributors to be interpretative, within certain limits." Why? "Because culture itself (and by culture I mean how we see ourselves) is interpretative... To pretend that culture... can be neatly packaged in an objective summary, in an authorized version, is directly antithetical to the business of culture."

In the course of his next three pages, Justin Wintle proceeds to erect a tight little jungle of truisms, vacuous definitions, and gloriously false sentences which seem designed to leave the reader's mind in an anxious blur. Will the book make judgments about its subjects' importance? Yes and no. Will it offer facts? Not necessarily. Does it reflect the editor's views? No, and then again yes.

"Will readers find it useful? Yes and no. Wintle's 240 entries and academics interpret their brief, if any, in almost as many ways. Readers in pursuit of scientists (yes, his definition of culture means "however the values it means") will probably alight on workmanlike articles, as will those in search of architects and economists, philosophers and social scientists. The contributors in these areas seem to have an instinctive sense of what the lay reader requires, and a proper humility in the face of their task."

With the arts proper, things fall apart. While some of the literary entries are particularly all their space to straight biography, others disdain to mention anything so humdrum as writers' early circumstances and the sort of education they received. What does one reasonably expect of a book which outlines the whole shape of their subjects' creative trajectory, others merely offer the sort of critical appreciation (or critical assassination — see the supercilious entry on poor old Galsworthy) you might find in a weekly newspaper.

It is, of course, harder to write about minor eminences than major ones, but many of the pieces on poets, novelists, painters and musicians are shot through with special pleading. We hear a lot about "masterpieces" by composers whose fame does not extend beyond the confines of inward-looking circles. Pseudo Cornhill should have a field day with the entries on the avant-garde. In this house of culture a lot of the bricks are made of nothing more solid than critical gush.

The edifice, moreover, is oddly skewed. Wintle's culture is a modish, upmarket affair which will date uncomfortably fast: he claims to be aware of this danger, but has taken no precautions. The inevitable result of long, reverential studies of faded luminaries like Kierkegaard, Keesey, and Casanovae is that writers of enduring importance are kept out. There are only 537 "makers" in all.

Culture, it is also clear, is not popular. Not even Agatha Christie gets in. Coco Chanel does, Mary Queen of Scots does, and so on. So where does that leave us? Compared with two short and incontrovertibly useful works, *The Fontana Dictionary of Modern Thought* and the new edition of the *Longman Companion to Twentieth Century Literature*, this book fails its own test. The best one can say is that it is illuminating, by fits and starts.

Michael Church

FACES AND EVENTS

by Adel Malik

Adel Malik, a Lebanese journalist and broadcaster, has just finished a second series of 13 episodes on documentary films.

"Faces and Events"

"Faces and Events" are a series of documentary current affairs programmes produced specifically for the Arab audience, bringing it up to date with the News, Views, and latest technology in the fields of Science, Economics, General Knowledge, Medicine, Politics, the Arts and Anthropology. The programmes are recorded in British Studios with the use of the most sophisticated technological equipment available today.

The first series of "Faces and Events" has already been screened in several Arab Countries and the second series will be shown to the same audience.

Telephone: 01-431 6864

CLAUDIO ABBADO

Conducts SCHUBERT & MAHLER

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, THIS SUNDAY 7.30pm

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY YOUTH ORCHESTRA

ADULTS 10.00 CHILDREN 5.00 (Please note change of conductor)

Cinema

Antonioni's vision of Cocteau's stylish melodrama

In the dozen years since *Zabriskie Point*, the career of Michelangelo Antonioni seems to have been in limbo, with only his Chinese documentary and *Passenger* (1975) in the long interim. *The Oberwald Mystery*, a video-filmed adaptation for Italian television of Jean Cocteau's 1946 play, *L'Aigle à Deux Têtes* (hardly a chosen or cherished project).

Still, Cocteau was a deft and cunning entertainer, and *L'Aigle à Deux Têtes* which started life as a period piece in many ways and so has dated a little, still holds the attraction of a well-wrought melodrama, infused with Cocteau's individual style of romantic fatalism.

With the play, Cocteau wanted to create something out of those 19th century German ruling families "who did not make masterpieces themselves, but were made into masterpieces, or if not masterpieces, at least into Ruritania." He liked the enigma of the death of Ludwig II of Bavaria, and was enchanted by the personality of the Empress Elizabeth, who inspired the principle character of the queen.

His story draws upon all the rich Hapsburg store of assassinations and intrigues. Cocteau's queen has locked herself away as a recluse since the assassination of her handsome young king and their wedding day. The court and country are in the hands of her plotting mother-in-law and the dangerous chief of police. Discontent is rife; anarchists on the prowl.

One night, an anarchist breaks into the queen's room but his mission to kill her is frustrated when he falls down in a faint. The queen is taken by his resemblance to her dead husband, and in their subsequent conversations her own anarchic instincts brings them into an alliance. The queen determines to take over the government once more, but tragic inevitability intervenes.

Cocteau wanted to write roles to restore to the stage the old-style monster secrets, the over-the-top, players like Bernhardt and Réjane whose personalities dominated and eclipsed whatever vehicle they appeared in. The part of the queen was created by Edwige Fenech, with Jean Marais as the young anarchist lover. In the United States, the role was played by Tallulah Bankhead.

Monica Vitti, more fiercely beautiful even than when she last worked with Antonioni seven years ago, in *The Red Desert*, does achieve something of the required scale, and she brings about her leading character, Cocteau's epigrammatic speeches, which still just about struggle through the Italian translation and English subtitles. Franco Branciaroli, lushly handsome,

with glowering eyes, has the looks for the anarchist, but cannot bring himself to the extravagance Cocteau taught Jean Marais for the role, the nerve to go over the top and keep going, defying ridicule.

Maybe it is the lack of nerve that actually makes Cocteau's grand necrophiliac finale a bit absurd in this version. The high romanticism which Cocteau brought off in his own version of the film is not Antonioni's style. He is better, certainly, in picturing the castle-prison, the numerous deaths and intrigues, always conducted according to

Oberwald Mystery

Camden Plaza

de Oliveira season

NFT

Caveman

Studio Oxford Street

The Cannonball Run

Odeon St Martin's Lane, Classic Haymarket



Franco Branciaroli and below, "Caveman" couple Ringo Starr and Barbara Bach



the strict rules of courtly protocol. In interviews Antonioni has spoken of his pleasure in working on video, with the possibility it gives for colour effects which would be difficult or impossible to achieve on film. At times it is possible at least to sense the effects at which he is aiming; at others it looks much like knob-twiddling and the results have all too often the lurid crudity of *Top of the Pops*.

After 50 years of quietly making his own idiosyncratic sort of films, apparently as a dilettante director, the Portuguese Manoel de Oliveira has been brought to light by festivals and film critics, ever on the hunt for rediscoveries and revaluations. Now the National Film Theatre have got hold of him, announcing him as "a great director". He is not; and it is a great kindness to the poor man to overrate him so.

de Oliveira has his own attractions and his own style: a sly, dry, precious and precise handling of actors and situations. But both the style and stories appear to be strictly limited, though he certainly

makes them go a long way. *Il Fato del Cavaliere* (1978) runs 4½ hours. *Past and Present* (offered as "one of his most enjoyable films" and, quite misleadingly, "a rich and heady feast") runs only two hours, but its small, amusing anecdote would have provided Babel (with whom, again quite invidiously, he is compared) with a five-minute episode in *The Phantom of Liberty*.

Cavemen, written and directed by Carl Gottlieb, is an odd undertaking — comic-strip slapstick set in prehistoric days, with characters grunting

about in an invented language. It all seems part of the new — and probably very just — assumption by American film manufacturers that the audience, in the end, wants only to be told simple tales, to be taken back to the worlds of childhood reading.

This film achieves, and it is quite unobjectionable in its artlessness. Ringo Starr is the clever fool of his tribe who teaches the others to walk upright; who invents fire, music, weapons and other essentials of civilisation (though he discards the wheel as having no future); and finally gets his girl after a match of brain against brawn.

The film has its moments of comic invention, and even flickering charm. It fades into insignificance though beside Buster Keaton's variations on the caveman theme — very much in vogue when he made his film nearly 60 years ago — in *The Three Ages*, which can be seen in all its glory and larger than life at the Electric Cinema next Friday.

Nothing entices a critic's curiosity more than an expensive, all-star film whose distributors do not show it to the press. In the case of *The Cannonball Run*, it is easy to see Twentieth Century-Fox's point: the less said about the picture's qualities, the better it is likely to be for box office.

The film is in fact worth comment only as a supreme example of the stubbornly persistent belief among Hollywood merchants that films can be made with prodigious expenditure of money and without new ideas (this is a very second-hand one, a rough rehash of Paul Bartlett's *Cannonball*), without any judgment about talent or taste.

They are wrong again and always, of course. The costly stars of this film — Burt Reynolds, Roger Moore, Farrah Fawcett, Dom DeLuise, Dean Cain, Sammy Davis Jr. — are simply propped up like cardboard cutouts of themselves. The only element of suspense is provided by Dean Cain, who gives such a life-like imitation of a drunk that you are always amazed when he stays on his feet and stumps out a line.

The worst aspect of such films is the big-end-run sales strategies they force upon the distributor. In the US they made the unprecedented number of more than 1,600 prints of the film so as to clean up in the first week, before word got out. In this country, to achieve the same ends, the critics have been kept away while the film is shown in a select cinema.

With a full-blast publicity campaign.

David Robinson

events are in the past: all we are left with is consciousness, which action and will seem numbed.

Had some of that stillness and evenness of line which Mr. Tear and Philip Ledger in their emphatic and often powerful performance. That sense of isolation, of frozen immobility against the music's movement, that taste of death on the tongue which made so memorable Wallington's performance, escaped the ready, brightly coloured dramatic narrative of Tear's telling. In this cycle, after all, the real

conclusion in his last song cycle *Die Winterreise*.

Mr. Wallington achieved something never quite reached by Robert Tear and Philip Ledger in their emphatic and often powerful performance. That sense of isolation, of frozen immobility against the music's movement, that taste of death on the tongue which made so memorable Wallington's performance, escaped the ready, brightly coloured dramatic narrative of Tear's telling. In this cycle, after all, the real

form. In Schumann's Cello Concerto the soloist was Ralph Kirschbaum. The scoring in the first two movements is admirably light but he and Mr. Herbig lent a remarkably intimate chamber music feeling to the work.

Mr. Kirschbaum's line was strongly sustained yet was also delicately coloured in response to the orchestra's changing shades.

The result was richly evocative of subjective emotion, not just in the brief slow movement but equally in the finale, with its terse thematic ideas and fast pace. In fact it was a vindication of music as poetry over music as a vehicle for the artist's empty constructive triumphs.

Max Harrison

Ballet

Right for the young

Les Patineurs

Sadler's Wells

Frederick Ashton's *Les Patineurs* suits young dancers; when he created it in 1937, with Margot Fonteyn in the duet, she had already danced many leading roles although still only of an age when today she would be a grand old lady. The Royal Ballet School, and most of the other dancers were also quite young.

No wonder it has been chosen, jointly with *Coppélia*, for the Royal Ballet School's performances, and they repeated it at Sadler's Wells.

In previous school revivals, it has been the girls in white or blue, male roles stood out; this time the best of the featured dancers were Gillian MacLaurin, partnered by Jonathan Cope in the duet, and apart from them in the ensemble that most impressive.

David Yow made a good shot at the leading part, however, with confident pirouettes, although the production was a little less than perfect at getting his feet higher than his head in the "butterfly" jumps.

Karen Gee (who is dancing one performance as Lisa in *La Fille du Roi* at the Wells) and Fiona Brockway were the

blue girls; they and the rest of the cast had obviously benefited from having ex-dancer Julia Farron to rehearse them. A pity that the two young sections in William Chappell's decor, but the snow fell abundantly at the end.

Given this year's weather, that might have been appropriate also for the intended evocation of English summer-time in Richard Glasstone's *An Afternoon in the Country*, given its premiere by students from the lower school. To music by William Boyce (didn't Constant Lambert deserve a programme credit for his arrangement?), this was an evocation also of eighteenth-century pastoral manners.

I suspect that the teenage cast would prefer something more to tackle and would gain more from it, but within its self-imposed limits Glasstone's choreography is skilfully arranged and there could be no complaint about the way it was performed. Soumya Martin Corri, alone or in a flirtatious duet with Sara Gallie, and lively Kevin O'Hare were notable, but there were no weak links.

I am sorry that I missed the cast list for the School's *Fille du Roi* last Saturday. Simon Rice danced Alain; Bjorn Bettenhausen's role was Thomas, his father.

John Percival

Theatre

As You Like It

Aldwych

There may be grounds for letting this play prove itself a comedy in defiance of the vile life at court and the filthy weather in the forest, but Terry Hands has chosen rather to follow the tide. There is no real harm in his usurping duke, and no hardship (or even signs of wear) in Arden, which is certainly how most people like it.

The production has picked up a mass of fresh detail since its first appearance at Stratford last year, but only to re-emphasize its original comic intention. The opening quarrel is clearly a falling-out between two brothers who will make it up sooner or later. The wrestling match is a straight comic routine, with the girls joining in to boo the production close to the wall. And it offers a wonderful set of variations on the approaches and retreats of sexual courtship. Love at first sight becomes a running gag, with new partners advancing towards each other like sleepwalkers.

Even the reformed Oliver (Jonathan Hyde), arriving with the bloodstained napkin, makes a bee-line for Sinead Cusack's Celia and delivers the story to her instead of to Rosalind.

Other variations are Jacques (Derek Godfrey's) throwback to his past life by trying to take



Sinead Cusack, Susan Fleetwood, delightful relationship Donald Cooper

Rosalind under his cloak, and Touchstone (Joe Melia's) pun-stricken conquest of a merrily giggling William.

Susan Fleetwood's Rosalind earns her central place in the play by her tremendous emotional range and speed of transitions. A high-leaping forester at one moment, a blubbing little girl the next, always achieving her next change before you can anticipate it.

But one of the show's chief delights is in her relationship with Cusack's Celia, who clearly dreads losing her companion to John Bowe's Orlando — and who succeeds in converting the love games into a dust for three. Fennell's setting changes with the seasons from a fleece-lined box to a glade bursting with crocuses.

Irving Wardle

Concerts in London

Chill taste of death on the tongue

Tear/Ledger

Queen Elizabeth Hall

False expectations of a jam-session such as the south bank Festival of Romanticism, which was held yesterday, by Ernst Haediger's *Lieder* masterpiece. There we heard Lawrence Wallington's powerful and moving study of Schubert's *Der Wanderer*, an earlier vignette of the lonely journey towards death taken to its searing

BBC NSO

Albert Hall

The BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra under its chief guest conductor, Gunther Herbig, started Wednesday's Prom with a vivid performance of Lutoslawski's *A difficultly* is that they leave the impression that their composer has simply devised a series of effects, all ingenious and some beautiful, without justification or necessity. The four "chapters" of this *Livre* seem to be demonstrations of an inventive faculty separated from expression, and they lead one to fear the worst — namely that Marshall MacLuhan was right after all and the medium is, merely, the message.

Luckily, the concert's other items, such as Beethoven's *Eroica* symphony had an abundance of content as well as

night's recital by Robert Tear and Philip Ledger for instance, may well have been sharpened for many by George Steiner's invigorating Monday lecture on the Romantic Spirit, William Vaughan's outline of German Romantic painting, and particularly yesterday, by Ernst Haediger's *Lieder* masterpiece.

There we heard Lawrence Wallington's powerful and moving study of Schubert's *Der Wanderer*, an earlier vignette of the lonely journey towards death taken to its searing

Many works of roughly this sort have been written over the past two decades, though few convey the feeling of spaciousness of this 1938 score of Lutoslawski's. A difficulty is that they leave the impression that their composer has simply devised a series of effects, all ingenious and some beautiful, without justification or necessity. The four "chapters" of this *Livre* seem to be demonstrations of an inventive faculty separated from expression, and they lead one to fear the worst — namely that Marshall MacLuhan was right after all and the medium is, merely, the message.

Luckily, the concert's other items, such as Beethoven's *Eroica* symphony had an abundance of content as well as

of vulnerability. But all these gifts were much more enjoyably employed in works where poet and composer meet on equal terms, as in Butterworth's settings of W. E. Henley, or Gurney's *Housman*.

The latter, in particular, were revealed as a splendid cycle, uninhibited by the close example of Vaughan Williams and reaching forward towards Britten in extravagance and justness of word colouring.

Elizabeth Lutyens, in her new contribution to the *Housman* of the composer's art when faced with words: the presence of the chamber group signifies at once a greater degree of intimacy, and a more direct instrumental music must now become a full parallel to the text, the intelligence of the composer's literary responses may seem to be more severely tested.

On this score, Barber's *Donnerstag* was found wanting, for all its evident radiance. There is no musical engagement with Matthew Arnold's mental wrestling, nor any answer to his sophisticated form, and the effect is to make these things appear ignominious.

Of course the piece gave Mr. Caddy every chance to display his elegant reasonableness, his confidence in the purport and value of what he sings, his moments of lyric exhilaration

and of vulnerability. But all these gifts were much more enjoyably employed in works where poet and composer meet on equal terms, as in Butterworth's settings of W. E. Henley, or Gurney's *Housman*.

The latter, in particular, were revealed as a splendid cycle, uninhibited by the close example of Vaughan Williams and reaching forward towards Britten in extravagance and justness of word colouring.

Elizabeth Lutyens, in her new contribution to the *Housman* of the composer's art when faced with words: the presence of the chamber group signifies at once a greater degree of intimacy, and a more direct instrumental music must now become a full parallel to the text, the intelligence of the composer's literary responses may seem to be more severely tested.

Paul Griffiths

Television

On to the feudal age

Rule Britannia

ATV

Our industry is terminally ill and Britain's wealth is based once more on information and the land, so who owns them, rules. This means the Crown, the Church, the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge and the aristocracy, which either made of reinforced its wealth in the first industrial revolution but now prefers to invest it in fine living or simply abroad. Between them they are taking us back into a feudal age of social dependence. The nineteenth century dream of democratic wealth is dead.

True television polemic is rare enough at any time, but there can be few prospects, very likely than that of the disloyal opposition being led with great spirit from ATV Birmingham. Formerly of the Hudson Institute and the Electric Cinema next Friday.

Nothing entices a critic's curiosity more than an expensive, all-star film whose distributors do not show it to the press. In the case of *The Cannonball Run*, it is easy to see Twentieth Century-Fox's point: the less said about the picture's qualities, the better it is likely to be for box office.

The film is in fact worth comment only as a supreme example of the stubbornly persistent belief among Hollywood merchants that films can be made with prodigious expenditure of money and without new ideas (this is a very second-hand one, a rough rehash of Paul Bartlett's *Cannonball*), without any judgment about talent or taste.

They are wrong again and always, of course. The costly stars of this film — Burt Reynolds, Roger Moore, Farrah Fawcett, Dom DeLuise, Dean Cain, Sammy Davis Jr. — are simply propped up like cardboard cutouts of themselves. The only element of suspense is provided by Dean Cain, who gives such a life-like imitation of a drunk that you are always amazed when he stays on his feet and stumps out a line.

The worst aspect of such films is the big-end-run sales strategies they force upon the distributor. In the US they made the unprecedented number of more than 1,600 prints of the film so as to clean up in the first week, before word got out. In this country, to achieve the same ends, the critics have been kept away while the film is shown in a select cinema.

With a full-blast publicity campaign.

There is quite a touch of the seventeenth-century about Mr. Bellini: he is probably a LeVeller, and certainly a Domesday man. The seductiveness of Domesday has always been that one day it really will descend upon us, and I predict quite a following for him.

Exploring the mysteries of ownership and investment in the first programme, Bellini and his producer-director, Alan Bell, have probably a commissioner's and Trinity College, Cambridge, before finally settling on the mighty empire of S. Pearson and Son (how homely that always sounds).

Not even a die-hard to high irritant factors like Arch-

bishop Runcie's voice or the sight of Lord Cowdrey in a very silly hat, nor the typical English summer that was already a year old nor the use of organ and symphony orchestra, to suggest mad, unnamed powers at work should hide the fact that arguments and images were being matched with intelligence and care.

What *Rule Britannia* will not do apparently is tackle the wealth of the crown head on, nor (unlike the book) question the control of television nor the dismal scenario of nuclear defence at home.

Pity, but the House of Lever (next week) followed by the City of London, south Wales, the prospects for social justice, the industrial wealth and the protection business that flourishes in "the national interest" are enough for a start. Volgar it may sometimes be, and quite right too, for massive good taste is one of the most recent and most British industrial diseases of all.

Michael Ratcliffe

ACADEMY 3 Oxford Street 437 8819
BARRAULT, ROSAY, SIMON, JOUVET, AUMONT in
the glorious French comedy classic from the
director of LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS
DROLE DE DRAME.
Directed by MARCEL CARNÉ © Written by JACQUES PREVERT

ERIC ROHMER's
the aviator's wife
"As wholly satisfying an entertainment as any
to be found in London..." -THE TIMES
ACADEMY ONE Oxford Street 437 2981

London Festival Ballet
Don't miss an
enchanting season
of classical ballet
for all the family
July 27-August 15, 1981
July 27 - August 1
LA SYLPHIDE
Sponsored by
Imperial Tobacco Ltd.
August 3 - 5
ROSALINDA
Sponsored by
National Westminster Bank &
August 10 - 15
COPELIA
Evs. 7.30 Sat. Mats. 3.00
Prices £8, £6, £5.50, £4.50, £4, £3 Under 16's and OAP's Half Price
Weekdays (except July 27) Tuesdays and Saturdays subject
to availability. Good Party Coorrections. Student Standby £2.
BOOK NOW TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT!
Greater London Council
Royal Festival Hall Box Office 01-928 3191
General Manager: Michael Kaye Information 01-928 3002

Medical briefing: the first in an occasional Times series on new developments in the sciences

When suicide is just a way of life

Caroline Smith, aged 15, had a row with her younger sister over whose turn it was to do the washing up. She went to her room and swallowed 70 aspirin tablets.

A week before, a girl in the same class at school had a row with her mother, locked herself in the bathroom, and swallowed 30 sleeping tablets. When Caroline went into hospital, the teenage girl in the next bed was there because she had swallowed pain-killing tablets. Caroline and her school friend survived. The girl in the next bed died of liver failure. Caroline's name is false but her story is true and horrifyingly familiar. We will never know how many teenagers take deliberate overdoses, or what proportion gets medical attention, but recent surveys suggest that in a single year, in many of our cities, one out of every 150 girls aged between 15 and 19 will take a deliberate overdose. That number is ten times more than in the late 1950s.

And the boys are beginning to catch up. In the early 60s, five times more girls than boys took an overdose; now the number of girls is probably just one and a half times that of the boys.

Doctors and nurses who work in accident departments that have to cope with a dozen or more teenage overdoses a week can come to accept them as a routine chore that gets in the way of more serious business. Road accident victims, for instance, seem worthier of time and skill than do the self-inflicted problems of teenagers.

The adolescents have their stomachs washed out and are admitted to a ward. Some may be seen by a social worker or a psychiatrist but most are discharged with an outpatient appointment to see a psychiatrist. Few of them keep that appointment. Pressure of work forces doctors and nurses into an uneasy acceptance of what is going on. And teenagers themselves share that acceptance. One told me last year that the fact that so many people his age seemed to be trying to kill themselves was just "a part of life".

The World Health Organization has described the outbreak of self-poisoning as an "epidemic". That is probably too

medical a label; "fashion" could be a more accurate description. Some years ago Caroline's action would have been called "attempted suicide" but that phrase lost credence in the 1960s when psychiatrists in Edinburgh analysed one year's "suicide attempts" and found that most people who took an overdose were not seeking death but oblivion. As the Scots say, they "want out" or as a Georgian girl told me, she "wanted away". And they "want away" because they are distressed to the point of despair. In some who are mentally ill, the despair comes from within; in most, it comes from outside.

Ambivalence is involved

A girl will take an overdose only if she is distressed beyond endurance and so desperate that she cannot see a rational solution. She does not say no solution exists; she just cannot find it. A person committing suicide says: "There is no way out." A girl taking an overdose says: "I cannot see a way out."

Psychiatrists illustrate the ambivalence that is involved with the tale of the man who climbed on to a ledge on the Brooklyn bridge to throw himself off. He dithered long enough for the police to arrive, and when he jumped, they had a launch alongside him in the water. A policeman threw him a rope and told him to grab it. "Leave me alone" said the man. "I want to die."

The policeman drew his gun. "Grab that rope," he said. The man did and was hauled aboard. Over the past two years I've talked with over 60 teenage girls who have taken overdoses — not a great number, but the things they said were extraordinarily similar. For about 40 of them the overdose was an impulsive act — even five minutes before they took the tablets the idea had not been in their minds.

When I asked them why they'd done it, most of them said something like: "I don't know, it just came over me. I had to get out of it."

When I asked if they were trying to kill themselves, all said "No". But they were offering a

rationalization long after the event. It is possible that at the moment they took the tablets they did want to die. It is also possible that if the tablets had not been readily available, they would not have tried.

When the act is undramatic, it is easy to take it too lightly. Many overdoses are successful: the child dies. A girl who takes five aspirin tablets may seem to have made a pretty feeble attempt at self-destruction, but it does not mean she has suffered any less distress than the girl who takes 50. Anyone who deliberately takes an overdose no matter how small, must be offered help, say the psychiatrists.

Help need not necessarily come from a doctor, nurse or social worker; any worldly wise friend can act as a dispassionate expert and help the girl unravel, even resolve, the problems that drove her to despair.

These days, dispassionate experts are in short supply. One

girl I saw took an overdose soon after her family had to move from the Northumbrian village in which she grew up and away from the grandmother in whom she had been able to confide.

Phrases like "a suicidal gesture" and "a cry for help" can be dangerously misleading, because they imply a degree of manipulation that doesn't exist.

Manipulation may come later when a girl discovers her admission to hospital is a powerful weapon to re-attract an errant boyfriend but, at the moment of taking the poison, her motive is not to manipulate. Her action is not conceived with any expectation of survival. It is a paradoxical mixture of senselessness and purpose.

Here is how one girl told me why she had taken 70 aspirin tablets: "I didn't think they'd kill me. But I didn't mind if they did. Come to think of it, I did mind. I thought when my mother found me she'd know how much she'd upset me. But

when I thought about it, I didn't want to hurt her and my father. I just wanted them to know I was upset. I didn't really want to die. At least I don't think I did. I'm glad now that I didn't."

Self-poisoning is infectious. A case in a school can trigger others. Goethe's novel *The Sorrows of Young Werther*, in which a young man thwarted in love shoots himself, provoked so many imitative suicides that several countries banned its sale. More recently a British psychiatrist showed that reports of coroners' inquests triggered similar imitative acts and his findings led to a call for a ban on all reporting of suicides.

Others have suggested more practical measures. The most obvious preventative approach is to try to get through to teenagers at the moment of stress. Organizations like the Samaritans offer a telephone number which anyone contemplating self-destruction can ring. That is too passive for most adolescents.

I spoke with one girl who'd copied the number of the local Samaritans from the telephone directory. She had it written on a piece of paper in her pocket when she went to the chemist to buy the bottle of aspirin tablets she was to swallow.

When I asked her why she had not rung, she said: "Because the people at the other end of the line would be just like my parents and my teachers, the sort of people who were already on my back."

In California I came across a more aggressive approach at the Suicide Prevention Centre in San Mateo, just down the bay from San Francisco. The centre's director, Charlotte Ross has set up a Samaritan-like telephone lifeline, but she also seeks out adolescents who are at risk. She has persuaded local schools, for instance, to include discussion of suicide in their curricula. She and her helpers visit the schools and talk with the pupils about the sort of stress, even despair, they may have to confront and how they might cope with it. She also encourages adolescents to come to her or her helpers at the centre if they are worried about any of their friends — if you like to "tell tales".

Unlike the Samaritans, the San Mateo Centre is prepared to intervene on the strength of those "tales". Charlotte Ross doesn't mind being called a "busybody" if, by being one, she can prevent unnecessary deaths. One of her fears when she started the schools programme was of the *Young Werther* effect. Discussion of suicide may put the idea into adolescent heads, but the results Charlotte Ross is beginning to achieve suggest that, if the discussions are conducted with sensitivity and skill, the benefits far outweigh the risks.

Because so many cases of self-poisoning are impulsive, one way to cut the number would be to make drugs less available. Doctors could be more careful and parsimonious in their prescribing; chemists more wary of selling large quantities of tablets to obviously distressed teenagers; parents should clear bottles of lethal drugs from unlocked bathroom cabinets.

Locking drugs away may keep them out of sight but not necessarily out of mind. Richard Farmer, senior lecturer in Community Medicine at Westminster Hospital Medical School in London has pointed out that over the past 30 years we have been conditioned to link relief from mental stress with drugs. Young people, he says, have always had problems in coming to terms with the world, in learning about relationships and about themselves. The process of learning has always been painful but now many adolescents are prescribed tranquilizers to ease the pain.

Says Farmer: "The tranquilizer suppresses the pain but does not necessarily enhance the experience. It also invites people to look to some external solution for the problems of life rather than to learn to cope with them or solve them themselves. Prescribing a tranquilizer may teach someone that to have a row with the boyfriend, or to feel anxious about an exam, or to feel unhappy about her employment prospects is abnormal."

It is an intriguing thought that an adolescent taking an overdose is seeking the ultimate tranquillizer, one that leads straight to oblivion. We may find it more productive to teach the young to work out other options besides the aspirin bottle for dealing with despair, rather than loading the blame on to the fashionable communication, failure of.

Meanwhile, parents of teenagers will continue to find it difficult at times to cope with their children's behaviour. They have to guess when to be stern, when to be lenient; trying all the time to do what is best for their children but never knowing whether they've got it right or wrong.

The problems of adolescence often seem over-dramatized to adults, but until we succeed in removing this "epidemic" or changing this "fashion" we must learn to be more discriminating in our reactions, particularly towards those who have declared themselves at risk by taking an overdose. One in five will repeat the exercise.

Michael O'Donnell



The Death of Chatterton, by Henry Wallis

Life before birth

The astonishing skills of the baby menders

A baby boy is alive today because doctors operated on him while he was still in his mother's womb. It was to relieve pressure on the middle of the brain from an accumulation of fluid. This unique treatment of an unborn child was performed by Dr Frederic Frigoletto and Dr Jason Birnholz of the Harvard Medical School and Brigham Women's Hospital, both in Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr Frigoletto says "success in this case does not mean prenatal surgery is an established procedure. It is a long way from becoming routine. The achieve-

ment was not so much a surgical success as a success for new developments in medico-technology in diagnosis."

The operation was to stop fluid accumulation in the ventricles, small cavities in the middle of the brain, which also link with the canal carrying the spinal chord. The defect was discovered following a "scan" — an examination with an ultrasonic scanner. This uses echoes of ultrasound waves to create pictures similar to, but without the hazards of, X-rays. The pictures showed a blockage causing a build-up of pressure that would wreck massive brain

damage. To remedy the fault a drainage tube attached to a hypodermic needle was inserted into the brain, this was to remove excess fluid. The process was repeated six times over nine weeks.

To help guide the instrument to its exact spot, the procedure was monitored by echographs of the brain projected on to a television screen. In the *New England Journal of Medicine*, the doctors say the decision to continue pregnancy and operate was made jointly by the patient and her family and the attending specialists.

Although modern diagnostic equipment may reveal a defect, doctors cannot tell before birth whether a fault like this is a simple blockage or a more serious flaw in the brain. If it is the latter, the treatment would be of little long term benefit.

The baby boy who underwent treatment is now 18 months old. No subsequent case has arisen of this condition. But Dr Frigoletto would prefer a modified procedure that would allow surplus fluid to drain steadily, rather than having to repeat the surgical intervention.

The brain at this stage is one of the easier structures to penetrate. But tiny catheters, other very small instruments and powerful microscopes are being developed with the object of repairing other organs in which defects are picked up by improved diagnostic methods.

However, this first operation is

encouraging for doctors in Britain and elsewhere who are exploring ways of saving life before birth, such as mending holes in the heart. The condition treated in Boston was a rare event. Dr Frigoletto estimates he would not expect to encounter it more than once or twice a year in a large centre, like the Boston hospital, seeing some 6,000 pregnancies a year.

Heart defects cause more deaths among babies than the brain disorder. Prenatal surgery to treat a heart would demand incredibly delicate intervention because a fetal heart at, say, 24 weeks is smaller than a 10p piece.

Nevertheless, the subject has been discussed by the World Congress of Paediatric Cardiology. Its secretary, Professor Fergus Macartney, of the Great Ormond St Hospital, advises caution, but he says it will come within 10 to 20 years.

Professor Macartney says advances in diagnosis are having an impact in identifying many prenatal conditions. But it is more difficult to examine, and possibly treat, the heart rather than the brain simply because it is moving as it pulsates. So he does not think we are at the brink of prenatal heart surgery.

Yet there are indications, from treating laboratory animals that some defects which start off as minor abnormalities but interfere progressively with circulation of the blood, may be repaired.

There are a number of defects which heart specialists would like to diagnose and repair at the

earliest opportunity. One condition is unusual in that the goal would be to prevent a small hole in the heart closing. The purpose would be to prevent the closure of the foramen ovale which connects the right and left rear chambers of the heart (the atria).

In the mature person the two chambers are firmly separated because the right one receives blood from the body to be pushed through the lungs for oxygenation. The left one receives the blood after it has been through the lungs. There is evidence that if the gap closes too soon in the unborn, it produces a heart malformation which is almost invariably fatal.

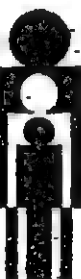
It is possible with ultrasonic scans and microsurgery, a tiny hollow tube with a very small balloon at its tip could be introduced into the gap to stop it closing too soon. But before this can be considered, various teams of doctors are collaborating research to perfect their methods of diagnosis, the latest type of scanner provides pictures of astonishing detail.

In London a group drawn from the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, Guy's Hospital and King's College Hospital are accumulating experience in interpreting echocardiographs. For their research to succeed, however, a screening system in pregnancy has also to be devised to identify high risk babies.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Growth research

New risks to the short and the tall



A pioneering medical unit, which saves children from becoming either dwarfs or giants, is threatened because of cuts in the grant to London University.

The Institute of Child Health, one of London's postgraduate medical institutes, is having to cut its running costs by more than 15 per cent and one of the units most at risk is the Department of Growth and Development.

The tiny department is helping a total of 450 children to lead a normal life. It holds 2,000 patient examinations a year and was the first place in Britain to introduce the successful treatment of dwarfism.

Sarah Fry now aged 15, was one of its first patients. At the age of six, she was the height of a three year old and without treatment she would not have reached four feet. Although her mother frequently expressed anxiety about her daughter's height, doctors kept telling her for four years that she was perfectly normal and that a later growth spurt would enable her to catch up.

It was the school medical officer who eventually said that research was going on into child growth at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, and Sarah was referred to the Institute of Child Health there.

Sarah was discovered to have a complaint which affects about one in 5,000 of the population, an inability to produce the right amount of human growth hormone. Some children make too little and some children have too much.

It is easy to treat if it is spotted early enough and if it is correctly diagnosed. Ideally children should be treated from the age of two or three years, though the department rarely sees them before the age of nine.

The treatment consists of injections three times a week with the hormone, which is extracted from the pituitary glands of corpses. There is an almost continuous shortage of the hormone, so no one is treated unless strictly necessary. In the United States, the shortage is so great that no one is treated after they reach five feet.

At first, the children are injected at the clinic, then the district nurse carries out the injections, and then the parents are taught how to do so. A total of 150 children have now successfully completed treatment.

For those children who are clearly going to be excessively tall, the treatment is to bring on puberty early, after which the bones fuse, so no further growth can take place. In Sarah's case, she was given the necessary injections for seven years, from the age of seven until last Christmas when she reached the age of 14 and the height of 5ft 11in. She had been treated from an earlier age, she probably would have grown taller because her mother is 5ft 10in, her father 6ft 11in and her sister Tamzin, who is two years younger, is 5ft 9in.

Her father, Mr Tom Fry, a BBC producer, said that he will be forever grateful to the department. As far as his daughter is concerned it made the difference to her between

being an abnormal midget and a young lady of normal stature.

"At six, she was an introverted, withdrawn child, shy and subdued and not up to the things her peers were doing. Now she is healthy, outgoing and normal. She is just one of several hundred children that the department treat. I cannot conceive how this department could be threatened and so many children condemned to unfortunate lives for the sake of the small sums involved."

A total of 900 children a year are treated for growth disorders in the United Kingdom at 20 centres from Aberdeen to Southampton, but it is thought that about twice that number could benefit from treatment.

The department at the Institute of Child Health is the leading centre in terms of the numbers it treats (about half the total), the research it carries out and the reputation of its staff.

Professor James Tanner, the department's head, is one of the world's leading authorities on child growth and is fighting to ensure that his department continues. He is trying to raise £150,000 to ensure its immediate survival.

The health service should not underwrite the costs of a change in funding the universities

His department consists of two consultant physicians, a senior registrar, who coordinates all the human growth hormone work in the country, an auxologist (someone who does the measuring), a recordist and two secretaries. It costs about £100,000 a year and the institute would like to see the costs cut.

The institute, in common with London University's other postgraduate medical institutes, has been particularly badly affected by the rise in overseas student fees. It has had to drop in overseas students but the Government assumes that numbers are constant and assesses each university's grant accordingly.

The threat to the department is in abeyance but is expected to re-emerge in the autumn.

Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, and former Minister for the Disabled, has taken up his case with Dr Cerard Vaughan, Minister for Health.

Dr Vaughan replied to Mr Morris, saying that although the department was clearly doing important work, it was "not the right answer to expect the National Health Service to underwrite the costs of a change in funding of the universities".

The Department of Education and Science was looking again at the way the policy had been applied, however, and it was hoped that something would be done, Dr Vaughan said.

Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent



An ultrasonic picture of a foetus in the womb

Diet and health

Is salt really bad for you?

With the total conviction that characterises much medical advice, doctors have begun to warn of the dangers of salt. Too much salt, they claim, is the cause of the raised blood pressure that threatens the health of so many middle-aged men and women.

The salt bandwagon is, indeed, replacing several longer-running competitors on the nutrition-and-health stakes. As long ago as the 1960s those of us who follow medical advice on what to eat learned the dangers of cholesterol and rationed the amounts of cream, eggs, butter, and cheese on our tables. The 70s saw the fibre hypothesis reach its zenith: wholesome bread, beans, raw vegetables, cereals, and bran began to appear in every thinking person's diet. Now salt has become the focus of attention: apparently we should learn not only to lock away our salt cellars but also to cook without it and to find alternatives to salt fish and salami.

Can salt really be so dangerous? For most of recorded human history it has been valued as much for its flavour as for its value as a

preservative. Merchants made fortunes from salt; it inspired silvermiths and artists in ceramics. How can such an old friend be treacherous — and why has the discovery come so late?

The possibility that dietary salt might be a cause of raised blood pressure has been suspected by medical scientists since the turn of the century. Around the world, communities who use little salt have few people with raised blood pressure, while nations such as the Japanese, who eat large amounts of salty food, suffer from hypertension — and the resulting strokes and heart disease. During the 1940s and 1950s, when few drugs were available for lowering raised blood pressure, patients with hypertension were persuaded to eat a salt-free diet, and it proved an effective but unpopular treatment.

Even so, until recently doctors who believed that salt was an important cause of hypertension were in a minority, for two reasons. Firstly, research studies repeatedly failed to show any clear connexion between the amount of salt eaten by an

individual and his or her blood pressure. Some people who ladled salt on to everything they ate had normal blood pressures, and others who took very little salt had severe hypertension. Secondly, experiments on animals shows that at least some types of hypertension bore no relation to salt intake, and no theoretical link between salt and human hypertension could be devised to satisfy all the sceptics.

More recently these objections have been overcome — at least in part. Experiments on rats have developed two contrasting breeds. One type of rat keeps a normal blood pressure when given a high salt diet; the other variety invariably becomes hypertensive on this diet. The two varieties breed true, showing that sensitivity to salt is genetically determined.

A parallel with these results has now been discovered in man. Abnormally high amounts of salt (or strictly sodium) have been found in the red blood cells of patients with hypertension and in some of their healthy relatives. The current hypothesis is that, like rats, mankind can be divided

into those who are salt-sensitive and those who are not. The individuals who are salt-sensitive develop raised blood pressure if they eat a lot of salt; the salt-resistant majority are not affected by the amount of salt they eat. When national eating habits include a lot of salty foods the salt-sensitive minority become hypertensive; in parts of the world where salt is little used such people remain healthy. The last two years have seen a rising tide of evidence supporting the salt hypothesis, and in the United States the low-salt diet is now part of the medically recommended life style. The US Food and Drug Administration is looking at ways of reducing the amounts of salt in many precooked and ready-to-serve foodstuffs. Where does this leave us? First, anyone who is already on treatment with drugs for raised blood pressure is unlikely to be able to switch to dietary control. If the rats are any guide, once the blood pressure has become raised, it stays raised even if the amount of salt eaten is much reduced. As a treatment for established hypertension, low-salt

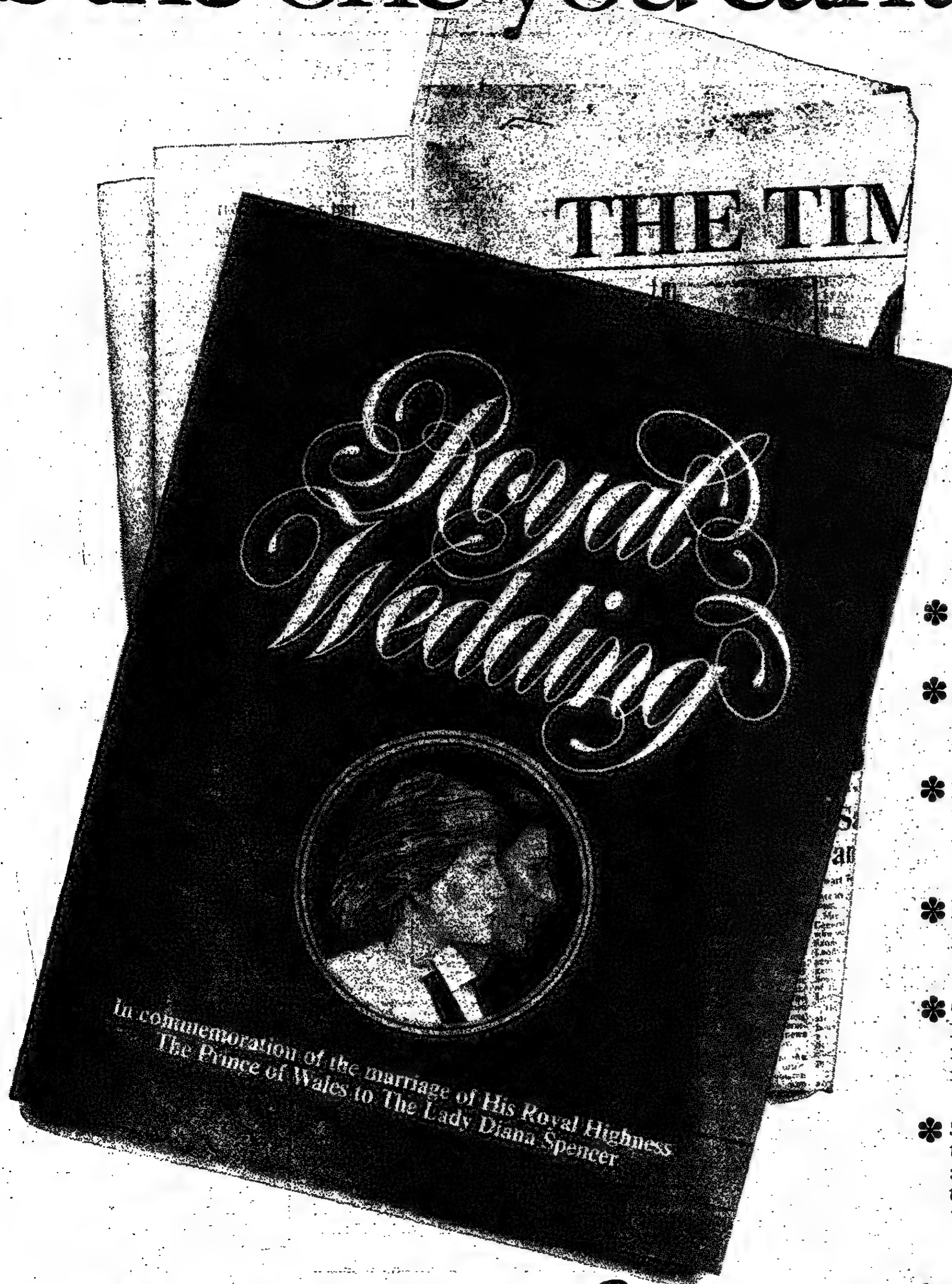
diets are far less effective than conventional drugs.

For the rest of us, however, the evidence is at this stage no more than suggestive. A contrast may be drawn with cigarette smoking. Only a minority of heavy smokers get lung cancer — but so many other diseases, including heart attacks, bronchitis, and bladder cancer, are linked with smoking that the medical case against it is overwhelming. Salt, however, seems to cause most of us no harm; if it proves to be dangerous only a few people will be affected. On present evidence young persons who have relatives with raised blood pressure might reasonably cut their salt intake — and they may well find that salt is less important as a flavour than they had believed.

When there is no known familial susceptibility to hypertension, however, avoidance of salt cannot rate much priority. Certainly salt carries less conviction as a hazard to health than the familiar ogres — tobacco, alcohol, and overweight.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

The most collectable souvenir of the Wedding is the one you can't buy.



- * Charles Douglas-Home on the politics of the monarchy.
- * Antonia Fraser on the role a Royal Princess was and is expected to play.
- * Norman St. John Stevas writes about the changes Britain has undergone since the Queen herself married.
- * Anthony Holden, the royal biographer, asks 'Why Lady Diana?'
- * Godfrey Smith talks about Royal Gloucestershire, now home for three royal couples.
- * Souvenir portraits of the bride and groom, a full-colour guide to the route, the family trees, and lots more.

It comes free with THE TIMES on Tuesday

After the riots, why Whitelaw should go

by Richard Shepherd

The current state of street rioting has died down but the conflict over how future riots can be prevented continues. Richard Shepherd, Conservative MP for Aldridge-Brownhills, argues that only the replacement of the Home Secretary will show that the Government has learnt from its past failures.

In a curious debate in the House of Commons on the recent civil disturbances, Members spent nearly eight hours identifying causes and indicating remedies, but not at any time challenging whether the Home Secretary had exercised his stewardship satisfactorily. The extent and nature of the disturbances were on a scale quite unprecedented in this country. Anywhere else, they would have at least raised questions as to the role and competence of the responsible authority. But this was never raised as an issue, nor was the role of the Home Secretary challenged.

Mr William Whitelaw has had



the bad fortune to be Home Secretary over a period which has encompassed the worst and most sustained periods of lawlessness in this century. For 10 days sections of our towns were outside the protection of the law.

There was something particularly shocking in seeing Kings Road, Chelsea, boarded up as if it were a war zone. What it signified was that the public did not believe that the authorities could protect them.

To what extent should one hold the Home Secretary

accountable? If these events had been spontaneous and the only one to have marked his period of office, it would be difficult to sustain a reasonable criticism. It would be fair to ask to what extent he should have anticipated the outbreak of disorder; but, in isolation, the judgment would be sympathetic. Clearly this is not the case in the present circumstances. July 1981 was presaged in a real sense in Bristol last year and in Brixton last May.

The Home Secretary's statement on the Bristol disturbances contained all the assurances that one would expect. He said: "A number of important lessons have been learnt from this event" and "I am not prepared, and in no circumstances will be prepared, to contemplate 'no-go' areas in any part of this country or of the United Kingdom." It is very important to say that to be heard to say it, and for it to

be realized that it will not happen in the future." Mr Whitelaw also said: "I am keen to learn lessons for the future. If we are to do that, we should involve all those who are especially concerned."

What lessons had the Home Secretary learnt? In what way were they deployed in the events of the last two months? Had not Brixton in May concentrated the urgency of these issues? To the bystander, in this case the general public, it did not appear that the Home Office had a firm or coherent response. Indeed, as the toll of cities mounted, it seemed there was almost a vacuum at the centre.

This was clearly not helped by the Home Secretary's comments on parental responsibility. It was an issue, maybe, but hardly at the essence of either his responsibility or duty. Many felt that in those dreadful days of disorder, we

were looking into the abyss. What was required was a coherent, measured and prepared response. And this was absent from the Home Secretary until after the events, indicating little preparedness from the earlier experiences of Bristol and Brixton.

And when those responses had been elicited, was there anything in them that could not reasonably have been determined prior to the week of rioting and in response to the earlier challenges of Southall, Bristol and Brixton?

It is important that, on this issue, he maintains the confidence and morale of the community. He did not do so and therefore, I believe, that to restore public confidence in the Government's unequivocal commitment to public order and also to demonstrate both personal and ministerial responsibility, he should have resigned.

The principle is, of the utmost importance. There is a widespread public belief that personal responsibility no longer exists in public life and that the cosy consensus between those who govern us protects individuals from any responsibility, whether for negligence, incompetence or even culpable indifference.

It is an easy observation that the exit from public office is hardly crowded with individuals held personally accountable for their stewardship. In order to restore public confidence in government, it is important to demonstrate that those who govern, however great or grand their office, are accountable and that they are held to be so.

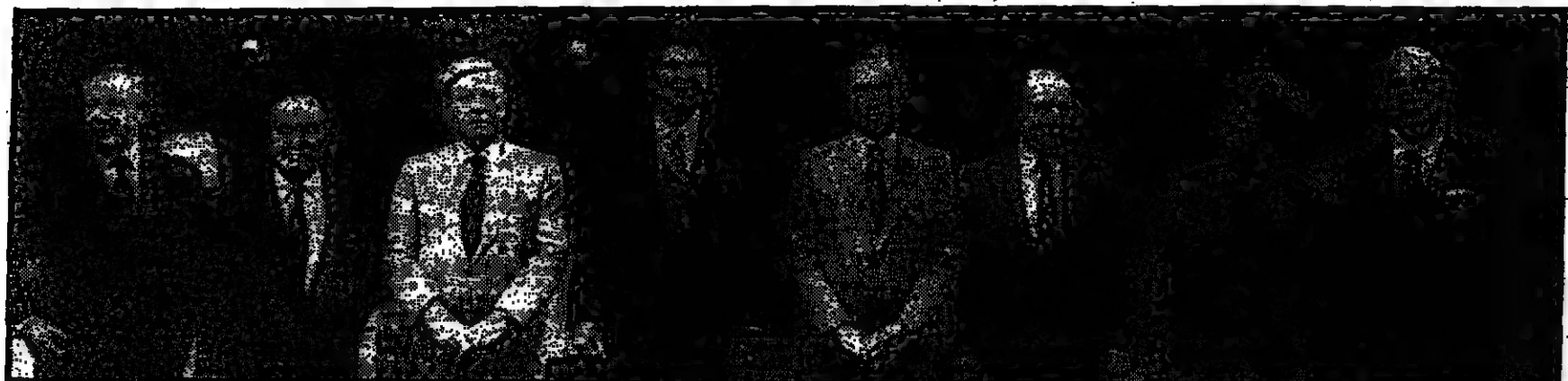
Because of this, I wrote to Mr Whitelaw on Monday July 13 saying I believed he had failed in his central responsibility and that he should resign. Mr Whitelaw replied on July 14 saying he did not accept my criticisms and invoked a new constitutional precept: "You will appreciate", he wrote, "my position is a matter for the Prime Minister and not for you or me." In that, he is surely wrong.

I advised him that I hoped to speak in the debate last Thursday and, if called, would raise the issues of preparedness and responsibility. I was not called and the debate centred on the usual cosy, almost self-congratulatory platitudes.



Mr Whitelaw: "On this issue he has not maintained the confidence and morale of the community."

David Watt



The Ottawa eight—from left M Gaston Thorne (SEC), Mr Suzuki, Chancellor Schmidt, President Reagan, Mr Trudeau, M Mitterrand, Mrs Thatcher and Signor Spadolini: divided more or less on straight lines over East-West trade.

Trade with Russia: is a deal possible?

The Ottawa summit might have been the severest test of powerful leaders in the western alliance have reassessed their common purpose—or, to put it rather more frankly, six peppy gentlemen in late middle-age and one not exactly ductile lady, have succeeded in conversing together in a gigantic log cabin for 36 hours without quarrelling.

Their communiqué, one of three or four versions of varying length and blandness, pre-cooked for them weeks ago by their "Sherpas" officials, successfully expresses the highest common factor between their various creeds of international virtue.

And this formula ("I believe in liberal trade policies, the reduction of inflation and unemployment, substantial (and in many cases growing) levels of official development assistance and a spirit of shared responsibility for ever and ever Amen") is, as we all know, quite impressive even though it is not necessarily a reliable guide to future conduct.

This outcome may not have been greeted with heartfelt sighs of relief in every western chancellery. Officials had feared that with so many of the summiters still in a state of post-accession self-righteousness, all underlying tensions of the alliance might be exposed in a disastrous outbreak of semi-public disagreement.

The various studies and meetings that have been set up—the meeting on trade protection next year, the consultations on Japanese trade, the negotiations with Opec about investment in developing countries and the meeting within the alliance on East-West trade—may or may not come to anything, but they have all had the immediate effect, by postponement, of taking the heat out of the most immediately contentious economic issues.

Of these the most potentially destructive is not the interest rate war which has had all the attention. This is an irritant at present but will probably sort itself out in the natural course of events. Nor, though objectively deplorable, will failure to agree on a creative policy towards North-South questions cause more than a ripple of disquiet among the seven governments.

The real dynamite is the problem of East-West trade which is not only highly divisive in itself but raises many of the most dangerous arguments of

principle and strategy now threatening the unity of the West. Moreover, unlike the others it is an issue over which Europe and the United States are divided on more or less straight lines. Even Mrs Thatcher's overflowing admiration for President Reagan's statesmanship and sagacity will not entirely outweigh her British interest in "expansion of trade with the Soviet bloc."

Current American policy (reflected in President Reagan's attempt to put into the Ottawa communiqué a paragraph approving tougher restrictions on East-West trade) is the product of doctrinal conviction. It is a victory for hawkish in the White House and the Pentagon over doves in the State and Commerce Departments and non-political exporters in the American business community.

The debate in Washington has gone on for many years. From the outset of the Cold War until the mid-1960s, restrictions on United States trade with the block were tight, mainly on the traditional American principle that in international relations friendship is friendship and enmity is enmity and you don't do business with your enemies.

In the latter part of Mr Lyndon Johnson's presidency this concept came under liberal attack and a strong campaign was mounted to sweep away these "relics of the Cold War". When the Nixon administration came in with its policy of trying to draw the Soviet Union into some kind of interdependence relationship with the West, the onus for further liberalization seemed good.

However, it was at this point that Dr Henry Kissinger and his theory of linkage came in. His view, as he recounts in his memoirs, was that given Soviet needs, expanding trade without a quid pro quo was a gift, and hence he devised a strategy which was "to use trade concessions as a political instrument, withholding them when Soviet conduct was adventurous and granting them in measured doses when the Soviets behaved cooperatively."

In the period of détente in the early and mid-1970s this linkage was not particularly restrictive, but as the international scene darkened again, the logic required the doses to be cut down and when, in 1974, the Russians suddenly imposed an exit tax on Jewish

emigrants, the Congress passed the Jackson-Vanik amendment making the granting of most-favoured nation-status to the USSR dependent on increased emigration.

Under the Carter Administration, the "linkage" argument was compounded by the other main concern of the Americans—namely fear of the growing military potential of the USSR, which led to a widening of the concept of what are and are not defence-sensitive materials suitable for Russian possession.

In the past the sensible notion (reflected in the Nato-agreed index of prohibited exports) was that anything that might be directly contributory to defence—including certain sorts of computers—was forbidden. Now, however, the idea gained ground in Washington that almost any advanced technology would "help" the Soviet economy and therefore its warming potential. For example the American decision not to cooperate with the Russians in the development of the oil and gas fields in eastern Siberia was a result of this fear.

Mr Reagan's present violent objections to the West European gas-pipeline deal with the Russians has the same origin. The fear is not so much that the Germans and French will become excessively dependent on the Soviet Union for energy since, as Chancellor Schmidt points out, the Soviet gas will at most account for 5 to 6 per cent of German primary energy consumption in 1990 which is roughly the same percentage as Germany imports in oil from Libya.

What the Administration fears is the imperious wish which such an enormous deal (£4,500m) will give to East-West trade. It will provide the Russians with a hard currency they need for technology imports from the West and will oblige the West's European nations to export more to the East to pay for the gas.

This is a very simplified account of an argument that has endless ramifications and technical byways, but it ought to be enough to make it clear that the United States does wish to impose the alliance what amounts to a policy of economic containment of the Soviet Union on the lines of the early 1950s.

It also indicates that the dangerous confrontation which was avoided at Ottawa by setting-up a special meeting

to discuss the question is still lying in wait for us since there is not the slightest possibility that the Europeans will accept either the American formulation or its application beyond the bounds of the present Nato list.

The German argument, echoed to a greater or lesser extent by most European governments, is, in the first place, that it is all very well for the Americans, whose trade with the Comecon countries is about a quarter of the EEC's, to take an ideological stand.

More fundamentally, however, the Germans claim that there is very scanty evidence so far that Soviet policies on a global scale have ever been made less opportunistic as a result of trade threats from the West, whereas there is some plausibility about the proposition that the growth of trade strengthens forces and individuals in the Eastern bloc with a stake in détente in Europe.

In other words, we are back here to the old tension between a geo-political and a regional view of the Soviet Union. The United States is prepared to risk the high probability that its European allies will suffer for nothing, for the sake of a chance that the global opponents will be deterred. The Europeans are not prepared to sacrifice what they see as their vital economic interests in order to secure a very problematical advantage on a worldwide scale.

The difficulty about this dispute is that it can be so easily turned into slogans—"The Europeans are going neutralist," "The Americans are going mad." The essence of the Atlantic alliance is the military connexion—the American nuclear umbrella and the European conventional defence of the American Glacis. What is at risk is the democratic consensus that sustains this bargain. If Nato were to collapse as a military entity, the economic links between Europe and the United States would survive—at least until the Russian march in. If, on the other hand, the financial and political links are undermined, the military connexion is undermined as well.

There seems to be no way of solving the East-West trade problem (unless the Russians solve it for us by marching into Poland) except by some kind of compromise. The most important question left unanswered at Ottawa is whether such a compromise is possible.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1981

How Labour's true voice gets distorted

by Ian Bradley

The resolutions submitted for this year's Labour Party conference are seen by many commentators as signifying a continuing leftward drift.

Certainly most of the 503 resolutions submitted by constituency parties and trade unions have a distinctly Bennite flavour. All those on the Labour Party constitution endorse the electoral college set up to elect the party's leader and deputy leader and call for further changes to bring the manifesto and Labour MPs more firmly under the control of the party as a whole. Ninety-one resolutions have been submitted on disarmament, many of them unilateralist, and 53 on Northern Ireland, most calling for a end to the long-standing bipartisan policy.

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that all these resolutions are the product of a new mood of left-wing radicalism in Labour constituency parties and among the trade unions. Many, in fact, have been drawn up not by the grassroots organisations which submitted them but by national pressure groups. Others, which have originated at local level, turn out on closer examination to be rather less revolutionary than they first appear.

A number of the resolutions are couched in remarkably similar terms. For example, 19 constituency parties have submitted an identically worded motion on disarmament. It was actually drafted by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and circulated to about 160 local Labour parties which are affiliated to it. Resolutions by 18 other parties are based on this draft.

Several organisations circulate model motions during May and June, when local parties and trade unions are considering the resolution they will submit for the conference. The Bennite Campaign for Labour Party Democracy (CLPD) produced a special conference resolutions edition of its newsletter with model motions supporting the present electoral college composition. The present electoral college composition of the party's executive committees to have control over the party's manifesto. Seven constituency parties have submitted resolutions based closely on these models.

Vladimir Derer, the campaign's secretary, had hoped that the first step to the unity of Catholic and Protestant workers against the common enemy of Toryism and capitalism.

Each constituency party and affiliated trade union is allowed to submit only one resolution and one amendment.

The rival Solidarity campaign, by contrast, has found no constituency party or trade union willing to take up its model resolution seeking to change the composition of the electoral college and reassert the dominant role of MPs. However, Solidarity hopes that some of these points may be raised as amendments to the resolutions appearing on the final agenda. These must be submitted by August 14.

On Northern Ireland, many local parties have rejected draft resolutions circulated by pressure groups which directly support the H-Block hunger strike. They have generally preferred to work out their own motions instead. As a result, there is much less unanimity among the resolutions on this subject than there is on disarmament.



Mr Benn: His supporters produced a special edition of their newsletter with model motions supporting the present electoral college composition.

One resolution on Northern Ireland which has attracted attention for its apparent radicalism is that submitted by the Bexleyheath Labour Party. After condemning the present bi-partisan policy and Mrs Thatcher's refusal to make concessions to the H-Block prisoners, it calls for the formation of a trade union-based mass Labour Party as an essential first step to the unity of Catholic and Protestant workers against the common enemy of Toryism and capitalism.

This resolution, No. 201 on the preliminary agenda, began life earlier this summer in the

mind of Mrs Sandra Mitchell. Feeling that there were no easy answers to the problems of Northern Ireland, that minor concessions to the prisoners might have prevented some of the violence of the last few months and that what is needed is "a socialist solution which unites the working classes", she drafted her resolution and took it to a meeting of her local ward in June.

The meeting, attended by about 20 people, agreed to back the resolution after slight amendment and to submit it to the general management committee of the Bexleyheath Party. The committee met on July 23 to decide between four resolutions for conference submitted by different wards. One deplored former Labour ministers writing memoirs which attacked their colleagues; another proposed that the police should have the right to strike and there was a call for the Ministry of Defence to be renamed the Ministry of Technology.

The committee selected Mrs Mitchell's resolution and also chose Mr Michael Rees, a lecturer at Brunel University, as its mover. If, as seems likely, Northern Ireland is picked as a subject for debate at Brighton, he will go to the composing meeting with delegates from all other parties which have submitted motions on the subject.

The composing meetings take place on the Saturday immediately before the conference and will determine the final motions for debate. Regular attenders say these meetings are sometimes more exciting than the main debates and in the past year or so have become much more open, with constituency parties having a bigger say in the final motions.

Before the composing meetings, subjects for debate at the conference are chosen on the basis of the number of resolutions and amendments submitted. Already it seems safe to predict that certain resolutions will not find their way on to the Brighton agenda, among them the one from the Bexleyheath Small Heath constituency party for legalized state brothels, to help clean up the streets and minimize embarrassment to local residents, and the demand from the National Union of Marine and Boat Builders for the export of "indigenous" bovine and ovine raw materials.

That is a pity, for they, just as much as the resolutions on Northern Ireland, more than reflect the concerns of ordinary grassroots socialists.

In war, in peace you need his help

When help is needed please help him and his dependants

A donation, a covenant, a legacy to

THE ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND

will help soldiers, ex-soldiers and their families in distress

DEPT TTDUKE OF YORKS HQ LONDON SW2 4SF

A choice at last, and it's Streep

The two-year saga of who will play the doomed lovers in the film version of *Soylent Green*, William Styron's acclaimed novel about a survivor of Auschwitz, has been settled at last. Meryl Streep, who has been in Britain recently filming *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, will play Sophie and Kevin Kline, star of the Broadway hit *Pirates of Penzance*, will play Nathan.

Styron's novel was bought for approximately \$750,000 more than two years ago by Keith Barish, a multi-millionaire land developer, as his first move into films. He bought it for Alan Pakula, who directed *All The President's Men*. But until now Pakula could not make up his mind on casting. For the past 12 months he knew he wanted an unknown or Streep—but would not jump either way. For Nathan, he wanted Al Pacino (but not bourgeois Jewish enough); Dustin Hoffman (but both sexes would not off him) or Robert de Niro (lacked humour).

Three weeks ago he went to see *Pirates* on Broadway and was "dazzled" by Kline's Pirate King. He had hardly got back to his office when Miss Streep's agent called with a message from her star. "Whether you choose me or not, Kevin Kline would make a marvellous Nathan."

If you have not read the book, a snippet to convey its marvellous character is Nathan's Jewish country club joke. In this Nathan assumes the voices of two characters who represent the two feuding aspects of the Jewish psyche. Shapiro, on first, is

THE TIMES DIARY

It is not easy to accept that Beaufort Castle, a name evocative of the English countryside, lairs, and strawberry teas, is in fact a place of war on the border between Israel and Lebanon, a Palestinian guerrilla stronghold regularly shelled by the Israelis. This well-sited fortress, built on a rocky mountain ridge dominating the Litani river, has been fought over ever since the twelfth century.

It was captured in 1139 by Fulk of Anjou, who was King of Jerusalem long before Mr Begun's more enthusiastic supporters bestowed the title on him. Frankish knights lived there. So did Muslims and pagans. Through the centuries its stout stone walls stood up to everything hurled at them—rocks, cannon balls, musketry fire. The topworks are somewhat battered now, but the main structure still holds up impressively against shells, bombs, rockets and machinegun fire. One can derive a strange pleasure, I am told, from seeing puffs of rifle smoke coming from archery slits in the ancient walls.

You can have him. V we don't want him WXYZ—I blackball the schmuck.

You will have noticed that I left out P.

Dress rehearsal

Kiri te Kanawa, the delectable New Zealand soprano who will sing for the royal couple at St Paul's next week, came tantalizingly close yesterday to revealing the second best kept secret of the royal wedding.

Miss te Kanawa, who assembled a select few admirers at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, to talk about her performance, nonchalantly kept her wedding-day dress, designed by Leonard of Paris, at her feet in a plastic bag. She said "It's wonderful and it's every colour you can think of. But it needs pressing so

61 suppose it's a working honeymoon...

I'm not going to show you any more than Lady Diana is."

The London hat maker Philip Somerville, a fellow New Zealander, has designed a hat to complement the dress but that, with the heart diamond earrings she will wear for her performance of Let the Bright Seraphim from Handel's *Crucifixion*, also remained undisclosed.

Miss te Kanawa, 34, mother of two, and member of the Royal Opera for 10 years, will start her day next Wednesday with a visit from the hairdresser, at 10.30, and then arrive at St Paul's for a first practice and warm-up with the choir at 9.15.

"Prince Charles chose the music," she said. "I haven't sung it for 15

years so, believe me I have been practising. It has just hit me today how nervous I am," said La Divina, a Mori beauty but never a star on the side to the Victorian composer, Sir Arthur Sullivan.

One quibble: Miss te Kanawa says she has never sung in a hat before. But at Wednesday's performance of Don Giovanni I could swear she arrived on stage for her first scene in a hat and a bonnet, for like a bonnet, if not a fully fledged hat.

Beating the drum

Sad news from Dartington, where I understand that bookings for this year's Music Summer School are so poor that two world premieres have been cancelled and performers are being asked to take a 20 per cent cut in fee.

The recession is blamed, but if I can help this lovely festival in any way with publicity I am delighted to do so, not least because at the annual cricket match between performers and scholars three years ago I took the only hat-trick of my life: John Amis, who helps organize Dartington and is better known for his appearances on *Mr Men*, *Radio 4* and *Face the Music*, on television, was my third victim, and hasn't bought me a drink since.

Two premieres will still go ahead: Piers Maxwell Davis's *Hill Ranges*, which Julian Bream will play in the Great Hall tomorrow, and a piece for violin and piano by Soulima Stravinsky.

Dartington's attractions, apart from the music and beautiful Hall, include a swimming pool, the Carved Angel restaurant in Dartmouth and the Dart itself, one of the best picnic rivers in the country.

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LABOUR'S NAKED BRITAIN

So many extreme and unrealistic initiatives have come from the Labour Party's National Executive Committee in recent years that there may be a tendency for public opinion to become inured to further shocks. The policy statement on defence adopted by the NEC on Wednesday, despite objections from both Mr Foot and Mr Healey, provides a case in point. It might be dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders on the grounds that it seeks simply to confirm the position taken by the party at the Blackpool conference last October.

The extent to which the party espoused the unilateralist cause at Blackpool has been to some extent obscured by the fact that the conference also voted for multilateral disarmament. Many people seem to have assumed that the different resolutions cancelled each other out. That is not so. It is consistent for unilateralists to vote for a multilateral resolution on the basis that they favour disarmament all round. But it is not consistent for unilateralists to vote for a unilateral resolution because they do not believe that the Soviet Union is prepared to do so correspondingly. Labour voted at Blackpool in effect for multilateral disarmament if it was available, and for unilateral disarmament if it was not. That is to concede the unilateralist case.

Among the resolutions passed at the conference was a demand for a pledge in the next manifesto to "close all nuclear bases, British or American, on British soil or in British waters". It was this demand which the NEC was reaffirming on Wednesday. This would not matter if one could assume that this was the outpouring of a committee with an extremist majority which would then be overturned at this year's conference. But it would be facile optimism to make any such assumption.

As always, the overwhelming majority of votes at the conference will be cast by the trade unions. Traditionally,

the power of the union bosses, exercised through the block vote, has played a major part in keeping Labour on an even keel. It has not been democratic, but for years it was effective in practice because the union leaders had a much stronger grasp of reality than the average delegate from the constituency parties. But, in addition to being offensive in principle, the system has not worked so well recently for two reasons. Many leaders have not been in such secure control of their unions so that the application of union power has been less considered and less predictable. It has also become increasingly evident that politics does not have a consistently high place on most union leaders' list of priorities.

This is hardly surprising. They are busy men with onerous responsibilities for running their unions' affairs; and they were elected to their offices on their record in industrial rather than political matters. But the consequence is that the critical power in determining the policies of what is still the principal opposition party, and very possibly the next government, is wielded by men with no personal experience in defence and foreign affairs, and with many other things on their minds, who may have a decisive influence simply by being absent from an NEC meeting.

This is a recipe for national disaster. It would be quite wrong to imply that it is only on the left-wing of the Labour Party that the cause of unilateral nuclear disarmament has waxed once again. There has undeniably been a much more widespread resurgence both in this country and on the continent of Europe of the old fear of nuclear weapons. The demand that Britain should disassociate itself from nuclear activities and nuclear entanglements is fed from many sources. But there is no sign that such a demand is supported by the majority of the people of this country.

At the same time, there is no reason to suppose that the voters will regard this as the

most important issue at the next election. It is much more likely that the country's economic difficulties will have pride of place. So there is the distinct possibility that because of the economic failings of the present Government, Labour may be returned to office at the next election with a defence policy which is not favoured by a majority of voters, but which would overturn the basis on which this country's security has been preserved for more than thirty years.

There is therefore an overriding national interest in the internal manoeuvrings within the Labour Party. Labour right-wingers may believe that if Mr Healey is re-elected as deputy leader, and if the balance of power on the NEC can be changed this year, then there would still be time enough next year to sort out the party's policies. But that is a very doubtful assumption. It is not as if Mr Foot would lead the struggle to change course: the policy is not Mr Foot's alone nor does it even owe its latest success to his personal advocacy. Mr Foot remains a unilateralist, even if he might prefer to push the issue out of sight for a while for the sake of party unity. A commitment made and endorsed by successive conferences, to which at the very least the party leader did not personally object, would be difficult to reverse in the run-up towards an election. That is why it is becoming increasingly urgent for some leading figure within the party to put his personal standing at risk by leading a full-scale battle on this issue: "fight, and fight, and fight again" not just for the party that he loves, but for the country to which he owes a deeper obligation.

It is not as if Mr Foot would lead the struggle to change course: the policy is not Mr Foot's alone nor does it even owe its latest success to his personal advocacy. Mr Foot remains a unilateralist, even if he might prefer to push the issue out of sight for a while for the sake of party unity. A commitment made and endorsed by successive conferences, to which at the very least the party leader did not personally object, would be difficult to reverse in the run-up towards an election. That is why it is becoming increasingly urgent for some leading figure within the party to put his personal standing at risk by leading a full-scale battle on this issue: "fight, and fight, and fight again" not just for the party that he loves, but for the country to which he owes a deeper obligation.

THE STATISTICS OF LIFE AND HOPE

Each year, 2,000 otherwise healthy people in Britain suffer terminal kidney failure. Without a kidney transplant, or regular dialysis to clean their blood artificially, all of them would die within a short time. With treatment, many can reasonably hope to live 20 years or more; the mean survival rate is about 10 years. Treatment has been available for more than a decade now, but the total number of patients now being kept alive by dialysis or transplant in Britain amounts to 6,600, the equivalent of only three years' now patients. Yet in Europe the proportions of survivors in the population is much higher: in Italy it is half as large again, and in Switzerland more than twice as large. Europe is improving more rapidly, too: Austria and Spain have overtaken us since 1978. The United States does even better than Europe.

Doctors disagree strongly as to why this should be so. Today the British Medical Journal prints a survey seeking to show that no patients were being denied it because of NHS spending constraints, along with a leading article disputing the survey's conclusions. The controversy is one of medical ethics and also of politics, because of the Government's statutory duty to "provide or secure the effective provision" of medical services. Last year The Minister of State for Health, a doctor as well as a minister, said that in future patients waiting for kidney transplants would not be put at risk because of lack of money in the NHS. But Dr Vaughan's qualified promise begged many questions. Matters are less clear-cut than that.

Treatment for kidney failure is a costly procedure. There is no formal administrative restriction on the freedom of doctors to offer it wherever they consider it worthwhile. But all of them are aware, and increasingly so, that clinical decisions have budgetary consequences. It is right that they should do so. There is wide room for the exercise of judgement in deciding which patients have a sufficiently good chance of benefiting from treatments which can be risky and exacting for the patient, quite apart from questions of expense. It may strike a chill to see the BMJ survey citing among the reasons for denial of treatment such factors as: "Blind", "separated from his wife and family", and even "uncooperative patient" — yet it would be as hard to say in principle that such considerations should be excluded from the decision.

But in practice it is clear from the statistics that hundreds of people a year are dying of kidney disease in Britain, who would receive successful treatment in most other developed countries. That is not acceptable, and especially not because some of the reasons for it have nothing to do with financial constraints. It is possible to argue that the British rate of treatment is more nearly right than it is in some countries which suffer more than we do from the disease of concentration on extravagant medical technology at the expense of less dramatic kinds of medicine. In the USA, certainly, the quality of life of many dialysis patients in hospital is extremely low. There, the average age of new patients

accepted for treatment is well over 50, which may be too high. But Britain's average of under 40, with a virtual ban on any new patients over 50, is certainly too low. It condemns to death too many with a demonstrably good chance of survival in good health.

Although it is among the more expensive of hospital procedures, treatment for renal failure is far from the top of the price-list. A heart transplant, for instance, costs more than three kidney transplants. Unlike some costly treatments for cancers which develop mainly in patients in their 60s and 70s, these procedures can save people with many productive years ahead of them, including parents of young families. Its value in human terms warrants a larger share of NHS resources.

But what is needed most is not publicity-stunt purchases of kidney machines which then may be idle because they cost more to run than buy. The need is for a more acceptable "transplantation". A patient on dialysis, an exacting procedure, costs £8,000 every year he survives, while a transplant patient costs £5,000 once and for all, with luck. Britain lags woefully in its use of transplants, and did so even before last year's disastrous Panorama scare. Too many doctors in charge of dying patients neglect to consider the possibility of transplantation, more through shyness towards relatives than through doubts about the criteria for diagnosing death. A change of attitudes among the public, and in the profession, could do as much to help kidney patients as a hefty addition to the relevant budgets.

Air crash inquiries

From Mr Peter Martin
Sir, In your third leader today (July 21) you recommend that some kind of international body should be created to investigate aircraft accidents. It is interesting to note that as long ago as 1961 the Committee on Civil Aircraft Accident Investigation (the Cairns Committee) heard from the chief inspector of accidents of the day that there would be advantage in an international accidents investigation branch under the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) which could take over the inquiry into major accidents wherever they occur. But the chief inspector pointed out that this would require states to surrender sovereignty to a degree

that made the proposal unlikely to be generally acceptable. Nothing has changed since then, and although the Cairns committee suggested it might be profitable to explore, through ICAO, the advantages of setting up an international organization to be available to assist states on request, no such organization has been created. What has happened in the intervening years, however, is that cooperation between the greater number of states is better now than it was then. Countries with poor facilities for accidents investigation regularly call upon countries with better ones to help them. But there are certain states whose nationalism is such that they are unable to distinguish self-interest from the interests of aviation safety generally. To meet this problem of self-

interest annex 13, the international standards and recommended practices relating to accidents investigation, has been amended to permit a minority or dissenting report by the representative of a state dissatisfied with the report of the investigating state. This is what has happened in the Tenerife case and is certainly a safeguard of an important kind which represents a significant broadening of the earlier absolute sovereignty of the state in which the accident occurred. I doubt whether we shall ever achieve supra-nationalism in this area, but much has been done quietly and effectively at ICAO during the past few years.

Yours truly,
PETER MARTIN,
Frere Cholmeley,
28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

Honeymoon on the Rock

From Mrs Barbara de la Borbolla
Sir, It was with dismay that I heard that the royal couple were to call at Gibraltar on their honeymoon. Having lived in Spain for very many years, I would never underestimate the strength of Spanish feeling on the subject of the Rock.

With the advent of their democracy, albeit a shaky one, Spaniards can now vent their feelings in public, and there are almost as many shades of political opinion as there are Spaniards; yet there is one thing that unites them almost to a man and that is their sense of outrage at the continued presence of the British on the Rock.

It seems strange, therefore, that our Foreign Office can have so misread this mood as to take a decision which has provoked, and at a crucial point in Anglo-Spanish negotiations, a reaction that should have been completely predictable.

The absence of King Juan Carlos and his family at the wedding is unlikely to have any long-term adverse effect. The worsening of Anglo-Spanish relations, however, could have far-reaching repercussions.

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA DE LA BORBOLLA,
The White Cottage,
Croft Lane,
Leitchford,
Hertfordshire,
July 22.

From Mr Richard Cohen
Sir, Is Spain's possession of Ceuta in Morocco any more justifiable than Britain's claim to Gibraltar? Perhaps the Spanish Ambassador would care to comment.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD COHEN,
30 Mount Pleasant Road,
Chigwell,
Essex,
July 22.

From Sir Arthur Bryant, CH
Sir, If the presence of Spain's fine young King and Queen at next week's royal wedding is unfortunately prevented by the memory of our 26th year old occupation of Gibraltar, that ocean rock which enabled us to preserve the freedom of the world's seas and, during Spain's War of Independence, to assist her brave people to throw off the hated yoke of Napoleon's armies, might not both historical justice and patriotic responsibilities on both sides of the Biscay Bay be assuaged initially by a gracious apology from Spain for having, admittedly some time ago and unsuccessfully, sent an invincible Armada against us to extinguish our national independence?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR BRYANT,
The Close,
Salisbury,
July 22.

From Mr S. J. Blenkinsop
Sir, Is it mere coincidence that July 23 is the 393rd anniversary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada?

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY J. BLENKINSOP,
57 Macclesfield Road,
Willeslow, Cheshire,
July 23.

From Mr L. J. Bromley
Sir, The underlying proposition in your leading article on July 23 is that nothing should be done to upset the Spanish people about Gibraltar while negotiations proceed.

It is fairly obvious from your proposition that Gibraltar is to be out of bounds to the Royal Family until some agreement is reached. For my part I decline to accept such a conclusion.
Yours faithfully,
L. J. BROMLEY,
106 Queen Elizabeth's Drive,
Southgate, N.14.

Even-handedness in Middle East crisis

From Lord Chelwood
Sir, Mr Brezinski does not exaggerate when he writes (feature, July 21) that unless America responds urgently to the Soviet challenge in the Gulf, her influence there will dissolve and her European allies be dealt "a potentially fatal blow". It is also true that any hope of mounting a collective response to the Soviet threat by the West and friendly Arab countries jointly is bedevilled by the Arab-Israeli dispute, which has escalated so dangerously. But how can he leave "the rights and wrongs" of the dispute out of an otherwise penetrating assessment of America's present dilemma? Surely it is precisely because successive American administrations have done just this ever since Palestine was partitioned that the situation is now as critical as it is unjust.

King Hussein underlined Arab anger and disillusionment with American policy when he recently reminded the President that friendship with Israel carries moral obligations. Yet under intense pressure from the well orchestrated Zionist lobby the new American Government has gone so far in the "Israel right or wrong" direction that the Israeli settlements on the West Bank are no longer denounced as illegal. As you emphasised in your editorial of the same day, America holds the only key to peace in the Middle East. It is her failure to be even-handed that has taken the impetus out of the European Community's Venice Declaration, which stresses the equal rights of both sides of Israel to enjoy security within the 1967 ceasefire line, and of the Palestinian people to self-determination in what remains of their own country.

Iranian Embassy siege

From the Editor of Independent Television News
Sir, It is time to correct a wrong impression which is fast becoming accepted as a result of a passage in Dr. Richard Clutterbuck's interesting book, *The Media and Political Violence* (review, July 16). Dr. Clutterbuck says that, expressly against the police's request, ITN's camera team went into a flat overlooking the back of the Iran Embassy which, as everybody now knows, was later to show pictures of the SAS abseiling into action.

Let us be clear. The police made no such specific request. On day three of the six-day siege ITN, in common with other news organizations, received a memorandum from the Metropolitan Police seeking "cooperation in refraining from publishing or broadcasting details of the deployment of personnel in the immediate vicinity of the Embassy or the use of specialist equipment."

I immediately issued a notice to all staff, which stated: "It is ITN policy to comply with this specific request."

The rear-view camera was put in place on day six. The technical linking arrangements would have required no fewer than three

Until America makes this the basis of a just and balanced policy towards the Arab-Israeli dispute, Soviet influence will continue to grow in the Middle East. Mr Brezinski's warning of "the destruction of the entire post-World War II American-built international system" and even the transformation of Western Europe into "a Soviet dependency" cannot be dismissed as fanciful or alarmist.

Yours sincerely,
LORD CHELWOOD,
House of Lords,
July 22.

From Mr R. K. Stephany
Sir, I do not support the use of violence by one country against the unarmed citizens of another, whatever the reason, and I would have thought that you would have been of the same view. I was therefore alarmed to read in your leader of July 21, "The PLO have, in a number of notorious incidents, murdered Israeli families, but that does not give the Israelis the right to kill and maim civilians in return".

How can you write-off the PLO activities inside and outside Israel as "a number of notorious incidents"? It is a clear case of applying double standards. The only other explanation is that you are suggesting that murdering is acceptable and killing and maiming is acceptable, or that Israeli families do not qualify as civilians.

Yours faithfully,
R. K. STEPHANY,
7 Wentworth Hall,
The Ridgeway,
Mill Hill, NW7,
July 21.

editorial decisions before the signal from the rear-view camera could be plugged through to transmission. There was absolutely no way those pictures could have got on the screen "accidentally".

On previous days journalists had seen various activities on the roof. But in the case with the request not to show "details of deployment of personnel", no such footage was ever transmitted.

It might interest people to know that on day three of the siege, ITN was approached in turn by the Metropolitan Police, the Home Office and the Ministry of Defence, each with a particular request asking us not to broadcast certain information and in each case we complied.

On May 6, I received a note from Scotland Yard's Director of Information. The Metropolitan Police Commissioner has asked me to write to thank you for your cooperation in exercising restraint and patience in your coverage of the Iranian Embassy siege.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID NICHOLAS,
Independent Television News Limited,
111, Weymouth Street, W1,
July 17.

Moorland conservation

From Mr Malcolm MacEwen
Sir, It is still not too late for the Government to respond positively to the criticisms of its "policy" for moorland conservation, before the Wildlife and Countryside Bill becomes law. Robin Grove-White (July 10 feature) has exposed the fallacy of the Government's view that the problem is confined to Exmoor. But its view that management agreements on the Exmoor model provide the solution of the problem is equally fallacious.

The Government's confidence in the Exmoor scheme rests so much on management agreements actually concluded — of which there are only two — as on the financial guidelines agreed earlier this year by the Exmoor National Park Committee (of which I was then a member), the Country Landowners' Association and the National Farmers' Union. The guidelines will be successful, with a bit of luck, in persuading landowners and farmers voluntarily to conclude management agreements for some years to come. But they will do so for reasons that are peculiar to Exmoor.

The terms are attractive to farmers. They offer annual payments at standard rates, indexed against the profitability of sheep farming, which guarantees for 20 years an income (without working) that is not less than the profit that might have been made by reclamation. The Government

pays 90 per cent of the cost — although only up to £45,000 a year. Farming opinion in Exmoor is behind the guidelines, which are seen as the last hope of avoiding some form of controversy, three parliamentary Acts or Bills and the Porchester inquiry.

Government departments and agencies took part in the negotiation of the Exmoor guidelines, which are therefore seen as a model for compensation elsewhere in the absence of any statutory provision. If the Government's guidance on compensation, to be issued under clause 39, follows the Exmoor model conservation will be prohibitively expensive. The clause requires local planning authorities to pay compensation calculated in accordance with the guidance whenever the Minister of Agriculture withholds grant for an improvement that would (in his view) adversely affect natural beauty or amenity.

The principle itself is entirely wrong, but in any case there is no sign that government will provide the funds required to implement it. On the contrary, ministers refused during the committee stage of the Bill to extend 90 per cent grants beyond Exmoor. And farmers are far from ahead, whatever the circumstances.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM MACEWEN,
Manor House,
Wootton Courtenay,
Midsomer.

VAT on repairs

From Mr M. J. Heppell
Sir, The Rev Richard Hayes (July 14) has drawn your attention to a very serious obstacle to the encouragement of private owners of historic buildings in carrying out repairs. In the City of York we have operated for over 15 years a scheme in partnership with the Department of the Environment to assist by offering grant aid to the owners of historic buildings towards carrying out repairs. This scheme recognizes the higher costs in carrying out this type of specialized work and ensures that a high quality of workmanship is achieved.

In spite of the success of the scheme since its inception in providing a financial incentive to over 350 property owners to put their buildings into a sound and well restored condition, the amount of grant aid available annually is now inadequate to meet the ever increasing demands. The allocation of funds set aside by the Department of the Environment, the city council and the county council for this scheme has generously been increased each year to take account of inflation, but to an extent the

benefits of this increase have largely been negated by the creeping VAT at a rate of 15 per cent. Without this tax it is estimated that in York some three or four extra buildings per year could have been repaired with grant aid.

I therefore share the concern of your correspondent in requesting the Government to review the charges of the burden of paying VAT for restoration and repair work, but would go further and say that if the Secretary of State for the Environment is really determined to preserve the character of historic towns and villages in this country, he must pursue a policy of encouraging those property owners who are willing to restore and repair their buildings to ensure that their limited funds are directed towards the actual building work, rather than being diluted by a tax which is providing a positive disincentive to this aspect of conservation.

Yours truly,
MALCOLM HEPELLE, Chairman,
Development Services Committee,
York City Council,
The Guildhall,
York,
July 16.

A living memorial to human ideals

From Mr Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames (Conservative) and others

Sir, In the last days of her life, Barbara Ward, Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth, told some of her family and closest friends that she wished any tribute to her to be in a form that would enable others to continue the work to which she had devoted her life.

In accordance with this wish, her family, friends, admirers and associates are planning an appeal to establish a Barbara Ward Fund. This will be used to continue and extend her lifelong work for the betterment of the poorer majority of mankind and the preservation of the environment of this small planet, which for the last 10 years had been carried out mainly through the International Institute for Environment and Development under her presidency.

Further details of the appeal and a full list of the international committee launching it will be available shortly from the IED, 10 Percy Street, London W1P 0DE.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT JACKSON, ROBERT O. ANDERSON,
WILLY BRANDT, JAMES CALLAGHAN,
WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD BEATH,
ROY JENKINS, IAN MCGREGOR,
ROBERT S. MUMAMARA, SABURO OKITA,
SHRINATH RAMPAAL, MAURICE STRONG,
PIERRE TRUDEAU, SHIRLEY WILLIAMS,
The Pound House,
Lodsworth,
West Sussex.

Oral history

From Professor N. Kurti, FRS

Sir, May I comment on the correspondence about oral history and sound archives admirably reviewed on June 27 by Mr David Lance of the Imperial War Museum? One aspect seems to have been overlooked, namely the destruction of material recorded for radio programmes but not used. Thus, to prepare the excellent "Portrait of Lord Flory" the BBC recorded the reminiscences of many of Flory's friends and colleagues, as is usual and understandable, only a small fraction of the material was used in the programme and the rest was discarded and, presumably, destroyed.

As member and later chairman of the Royal Society-Royal Commission on Historical Manuscript Commission, I initiated discussions with the BBC in 1959 and again in 1974 in the hope that this situation may be remedied. In view of the increasing interest in oral history I should like to reiterate our plea that the unused tapes of sound recordings made for radio programmes be offered to appropriate learned societies or sound archives or perhaps to the originators. It is true that re-assembling a large number of "off-cuts" might involve the recipients in considerable effort but they would, I think, accept this drawback if as a result they acquired some valuable material for their archives.

Yours faithfully,
N. KURTI,
University of Oxford Department of Engineering Science,
Parks Road, Oxford,
July 21.

Young unemployed

From Mr Norman Felts

Sir, Seven weeks ago my company received an acknowledgment from the Youth Opportunities Programme of our request to sponsor a young person in work.

In view of the substantial sums of public money currently being spent on advertising this scheme and the deteriorating conditions among the young unemployed, we inquired about the reasons for the delay in processing our application. This I was told was caused by the large response from prospective sponsors, all of whom have to be interviewed before a young person is placed with them, and because the number of staff is inadequate to deal with the applications and cannot be increased because of the cut-back in expenditure.

Surely in this case the economies are self-defeating and, palpably absurd. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NORMAN FELTS,
Vanjoy Limited,
221 Deansbrook Road,
Edgware,
Middlesex.

Gift of tongues

From Mr M. E. Everist

Sir, In response to Mr R. G. W. Caldicott's language problems (July 17), I can claim no less an achievement. On research in Cambridge I saw instructions to "keep off the grass" in King's College (two languages) and notices to the effect that St John's College was "closed to visitors (four languages)". On my return to Oxford, I was dismayed to see that Trinity College was also closed to visitors (hand written, in over half a dozen languages of which the most legible was Russian).

Yours faithfully,
MARK E. EVERIST,
Kable College,
Oxford,
July 17.

Unconcealed delight

From Mrs Olive Haig

Sir, As one who has had pleasure from television in watching athletics, Rugby football and cricket, I feel I must write today to say what a joy it was to watch Ian Botham looking and playing like a cricketer, scoring 145 not out, unencumbered by unnecessary worn by most of the rest of the team. Might they not see the ball better if they were not so cluttered up?

Yours faithfully,
OLIVE HAIG,
Norfolk Cottage, Eversley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire.

A cold wind in the coffee market, page 21

Special bill offer will point way on rates

By John Whitmore and Edward Townsend

Continuing nervousness and uncertainty on foreign exchange markets yesterday caused the dollar to fall further in early trading before staging a recovery during the afternoon. The pound, which had rallied to \$1.8725 during the morning, closed 95 points down on balance at \$1.8555. Its index against a basket of currencies was unchanged, however, at 91.8.

Suggestions of a possible realignment of currencies in the European Monetary System over the weekend were largely discounted in London. The main considerations dominating the market continued to be interest rates and the possibility of increased central bank intervention to moderate currency movements.

In domestic United Kingdom money markets, interest rates were generally little changed, though some period rates were a touch softer during the afternoon.

All eyes today will be on the result of the weekly Treasury Bill tender. In addition to the regular £200m offering of three-month bills, there is a special offer this week of £800m of bills that will mature on September 1.

The Bank of England has made this offer so that a large amount of liquidity will automatically flow back into the market on September 1, the day that the oil companies are due to make their half-yearly payment of petroleum revenue tax.

It seems that there will be plenty of funds in the market next week to enable the discount houses to take up the bills, but they still have to judge the appropriate rate at which to make their bids.

This involves making judgements on, inter alia, how they think interest rates will move over the next five weeks and whether they think they will be holding the bills for the full five weeks.

Although period rates in the money markets continue to suggest that a rise in all short term interest rates may have to take place within the next few weeks, there seems to be a growing feeling that the Government will fight very hard to resist this.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday stressed business leaders' continuing opposition to high interest rates. He said every one per cent on interest rates cost business in the United Kingdom £350m in borrowing costs.

While industry had gained some relief from the fall in the value of the pound, the exchange rate was still too high, he said.

Money supply in the United Kingdom was thought to be under control, so there was no basis for the Government to try to raise interest rates. "Of course, some market pressures will be upward as other countries compete for funds, but United Kingdom policy should remain on, inter alia, how they think interest rates will move over the next five weeks and whether they think they will be holding the bills for the full five weeks."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Referring to the protests that United States interest rate policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence, speaking to the Association of American Correspondents in London, added: "The western world does need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Unit trust licence law will be reviewed

By Philip Robinson

The Government announced yesterday that it will review the law governing the multi-million pound unit trust industry and share dealers who are not members of the Stock Exchange.

Mr Reginald Eyre, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade, told MPs that the review will be based on the Prevention of Fraud Investments Act 1958, itself based on a pre-war model, under which his department authorizes the country's £6,000m unit trust industry and gives licences to people who wish to deal in shares as part of their companies' personal investment services.

The move follows a push by the association representing the investment business. They regard the Act as inadequate to cope with modern conditions and say that it is so old all the loopholes have been found.

The phrasing of the Act hampers the Department of Trade on issuing licences, the association says.

The department has appointed Professor Laurence Gower, its part-time adviser on company law, to head the inquiry beginning next Tuesday.

He has been asked to consider the legal protection required by private and business investors in shares and other securities, including those who invest through unit trusts and open-ended investment companies operating in the United Kingdom.

He also will look at the need for legal control of dealers in shares, investment consultants and investment managers, those who control millions of pounds but who in some cases do not need to be licensed by the Department of Trade.

Professor Gower will be responsible for advising on the need for new laws covering these points and others he might identify when shown unpublished material that the department has collated on licensed dealers.

Mr Eyre also has said the Government intends, as a short term measure, to tighten the Licensed Dealers (Code of Conduct) Rules.

There is almost certain to be a requirement to separate the money given to licensed dealers for investment purposes from the companies' money.

Behind this move is the collapse of personal investment adviser and licensed dealer Norton Warburg. It went down for a current estimate of £5m. A statement of affairs showed that the company had used investors' cash to finance its own expansion and when it attempted to raise more money to repay the clients' account, some was given (and has been substantially repaid) to the wife of the chairman, Mr Andrew Warburg, as a bridging loan for a house purchase.

Although Norton Warburg has received the most publicity the department must also have in mind certain inquiries it is making into the running of other licensed dealers.

The department says a review of the Act is needed to keep pace with developments in the securities industry. It says that since 1958 there has been a large growth of businesses offering a wide range of investment consultancy and discretionary management of business and personal portfolios.

Norton Warburg's liquidator said last night that all investors would be repaid in full. The rest would go into a pool that is expected to be able to pay out 60p in the £.

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21



Professor Gower: heading effort to update law.

He also will look at the need for legal control of dealers in shares, investment consultants and investment managers, those who control millions of pounds but who in some cases do not need to be licensed by the Department of Trade.

Professor Gower will be responsible for advising on the need for new laws covering these points and others he might identify when shown unpublished material that the department has collated on licensed dealers.

Mr Eyre also has said the Government intends, as a short term measure, to tighten the Licensed Dealers (Code of Conduct) Rules.

There is almost certain to be a requirement to separate the money given to licensed dealers for investment purposes from the companies' money.

Behind this move is the collapse of personal investment adviser and licensed dealer Norton Warburg. It went down for a current estimate of £5m. A statement of affairs showed that the company had used investors' cash to finance its own expansion and when it attempted to raise more money to repay the clients' account, some was given (and has been substantially repaid) to the wife of the chairman, Mr Andrew Warburg, as a bridging loan for a house purchase.

Although Norton Warburg has received the most publicity the department must also have in mind certain inquiries it is making into the running of other licensed dealers.

The department says a review of the Act is needed to keep pace with developments in the securities industry. It says that since 1958 there has been a large growth of businesses offering a wide range of investment consultancy and discretionary management of business and personal portfolios.

Norton Warburg's liquidator said last night that all investors would be repaid in full. The rest would go into a pool that is expected to be able to pay out 60p in the £.

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Financial Editor, page 21 Business Diary, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES July 24 1981



Professor Michael Beesley yesterday.

Clash over funding of Telecom

By Bill Johnston

The findings of Professor Michael Beesley, an economist on competition in the British telecommunications industry, were the basis of conflict yesterday between the Department of Industry and the Treasury over the funding of British Telecom.

His report ended liberalisation of the use of British telecommunications networks, commissioned by the Department, was published in mid-April. The report favours the private sector providing services in competition with British Telecom but also recommended that BT be allowed to raise sufficient money to compete in the new free market.

The Department is prepared to accept in principle most of the findings of Professor Beesley but want the issue of British Telecom funding to be agreed at the same time. Much of the report has been opposed by the unions and management of British Telecom despite the economist's recommendations on the corporation's financing.

The Treasury has been extremely rigid in its interpretation of PSBR and what type of finance would be acceptable for funding BT.

The Government is under pressure to make a statement on the report by next week.

The sum will be for a fourth terminal at Heathrow, London's main airport, a second terminal at Gatwick, and expansion at Aberdeen airport in support of North Sea oil operations.

The BAA also has a longer-term plan to develop Stansted as a third London airport to take 15 million passengers a year initially. Mr Payne said he believed that the inquiry into this project, due to begin in September, would also consider alternatives to develop a fifth terminal at Heathrow and a new airport at Mipin, on the Essex coast.

A current cost operating profit of £36.3m was reported, compared with £5.6m the previous year.

Landing charges were raised, with a 10 per cent increase in November, 1979, and by 35 per cent in April last year. Mr Payne declined to discuss these increases on the grounds that the High Court, but he indicated that further rises in line with inflation could be expected by the spring of next year.

A total of 43.2 million passengers used the authority's seven airports during the year (1979-80) a drop of 1.5 per cent.

The Polish Government and its leading Western bank creditors ended two days of talks in Zurich confident that agreement will soon be reached on rescheduling Poland's commercial bank debts due to be repaid this year.

In a joint communiqué, the multinational task force of 21 leading banks and representatives of the Polish Government said that the Poles had expressed "agreement with the spirit" of the Western banks' proposals.

The delegation from Warsaw headed by the first vice-president of Poland's foreign

trade bank, the Bank Handlowy, and the director of the foreign department of the Polish Finance Ministry, asked for two weeks to consider the proposals in detail before replying to them.

The transfer registers and registers of members will be closed on each case from August 8 to 21 1981, both dates inclusive, and in which case the transfer of shares will be completed on August 10 1981.

Registered members from the United Kingdom will receive the dividend value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such dividend may, however, also be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the office of the transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before August 7 1981.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax for the undermentioned companies is 15 per cent.

The dividends are payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the company and also at the offices of the companies' transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

The directors of the East Daggafontein Mines Limited have decided to declare an interim dividend in respect of the year ending December 31, 1981.

By order of the board of directors: Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited, Johannesburg.

Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries: London Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 1AJ.

Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries: Johannesburg Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct, Johannesburg.

Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries: Johannesburg Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct, Johannesburg.

Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries: Johannesburg Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct, Johannesburg.

Seagrams bid values Conoco at \$8,000m

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 23

New takeover bids for Conoco, the ninth largest United States oil company, will place a value on Conoco of more than \$8,000m (£4,300m).

Joseph E. Seagrams and Sons, the United States subsidiary of Seagrams of Montreal, the world's largest distiller, today raised its bid for 51 per cent of Conoco to \$92 per share, from \$90 per share. The offer, amounting to nearly \$4,000m, will be countered shortly by Mobil.

Mobil, unlike Seagrams, is trying to acquire all of Conoco by offering \$90 per share in cash for 51 per cent of Conoco and by buying the remaining shares through an exchange of Mobil stock worth \$90 per Conoco share.

Conoco continues to assert that its future is best assured in a marriage with Du Pont, America's largest chemical company. Du Pont says its offer of cash and shares is about \$87.50 per share, or \$7,400m for all of Conoco shares.

The Seagrams, Mobil and Du Pont offers for Conoco expire in the first week of next month. Wall Street brokers predict that the bidding will go much higher by then, may be to \$115 per Conoco share.

Du Pont has offered to pay cash for 34.4 million Conoco shares, while Seagrams and Mobil have offered cash for 44.34 million shares. Many Conoco shareholders may for this reason be tempted by the latter two offers.

But Canadian efforts to reduce United States holdings of natural resources in Canada may bring retaliation from Washington, which might wreck Seagrams' hopes of buying Conoco. This factor may influence the Conoco shareholders, and Conoco has brought an anti-trust suit against Mobil, which could tie up the Mobil bid. Additionally, there is no certainty that anti-trust authorities in Washington will approve of Mobil's bid.

The Conoco bidding has made many investors aware of the fact that many oil companies have United States oil leases with substantial proven reserves that at current share prices are valued far below the world crude oil price. Buying these companies is seen as an inexpensive way of buying oil.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Seagrams bid values Conoco at \$8,000m

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 23

New takeover bids for Conoco, the ninth largest United States oil company, will place a value on Conoco of more than \$8,000m (£4,300m).

Joseph E. Seagrams and Sons, the United States subsidiary of Seagrams of Montreal, the world's largest distiller, today raised its bid for 51 per cent of Conoco to \$92 per share, from \$90 per share. The offer, amounting to nearly \$4,000m, will be countered shortly by Mobil.

Mobil, unlike Seagrams, is trying to acquire all of Conoco by offering \$90 per share in cash for 51 per cent of Conoco and by buying the remaining shares through an exchange of Mobil stock worth \$90 per Conoco share.

Conoco continues to assert that its future is best assured in a marriage with Du Pont, America's largest chemical company. Du Pont says its offer of cash and shares is about \$87.50 per share, or \$7,400m for all of Conoco shares.

The Seagrams, Mobil and Du Pont offers for Conoco expire in the first week of next month. Wall Street brokers predict that the bidding will go much higher by then, may be to \$115 per Conoco share.

Du Pont has offered to pay cash for 34.4 million Conoco shares, while Seagrams and Mobil have offered cash for 44.34 million shares. Many Conoco shareholders may for this reason be tempted by the latter two offers.

But Canadian efforts to reduce United States holdings of natural resources in Canada may bring retaliation from Washington, which might wreck Seagrams' hopes of buying Conoco. This factor may influence the Conoco shareholders, and Conoco has brought an anti-trust suit against Mobil, which could tie up the Mobil bid. Additionally, there is no certainty that anti-trust authorities in Washington will approve of Mobil's bid.

The Conoco bidding has made many investors aware of the fact that many oil companies have United States oil leases with substantial proven reserves that at current share prices are valued far below the world crude oil price. Buying these companies is seen as an inexpensive way of buying oil.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil now will bid for other United States oil companies.

Companies turn to foreign makes

By Peter Waymark

A new survey of the company car market shows that, while Ford has maintained its traditional dominance, foreign cars are taking a much greater share than they were three years ago.

The survey, covering 1,081 companies and nearly 95,000 cars, found that more than half the companies had at least one foreign model in their fleet, compared with only 23 per cent in a similar survey in 1978.

Foreign importers have had particular success among senior management — accounting for 17 per cent of the total, against 2 per cent in 1978 — and directors of companies, one quarter of whom are now driving foreign makes.

The survey was conducted in December last year by *Company Secretary's Review*, a newsletter which goes to 8,500 companies, and the findings are published by Tolley Publishing, a subsidiary of Benn Brothers, at £15.

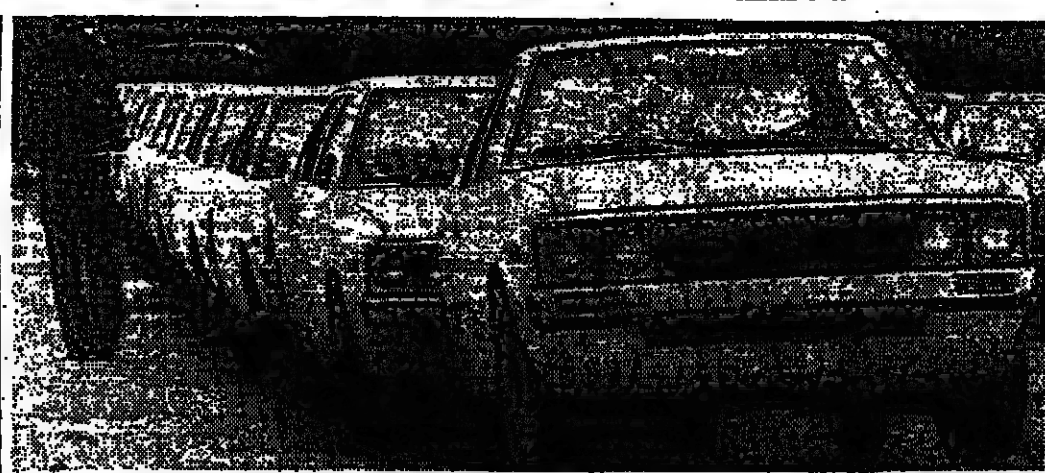
The most popular models for representatives were still the Ford Cortina (39 per cent) and Escort (17.5 per cent). BL's weakness in this sector is underlined by its main contender, the Marina/ital, accounting for only 4.4 per cent.

The Cortina was by far the most favoured car for middle management, taking 48.6 per cent. The Vauxhall Cavalier came second, but with only 6.3 per cent, and the Ford Granada third with 4.7 per cent.

Senior managers also favoured the Cortina (26.1 per cent), with the Granada (15.8 per cent). BL made a stronger showing in this category, the Princess taking 7.4 per cent and the Rover 4.5 per cent.

For directors of companies, the Granada was the most popular choice (18.5 per cent), followed by the Rover (16 per cent) and the Jaguar (9.9 per cent). The leading foreign makes in this sector were BMW and Audi from Germany and the Swedish Volvo.

The survey found that, in 84 per cent of companies, directors were able to choose any make or model of car within a specified price range.



Last inspection: Pony cars lining up for Britain

UK hurdle for Pony cars

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Hyundai, the South Korean motor manufacturer, has run into trouble with its plans to sell its Pony car range in Britain. Distribution companies which have been negotiating with a Hyundai team based in London said the company was demanding impossible commitments in return for the franchise.

A senior executive of a major car dealer said yesterday: "They have basically one car to offer, which is quite unknown in the United Kingdom but they are insisting on the sort of contractual agreements that normally apply to a top-class range of imports."

We have dropped out, and so have a number of other firms. I shall be very surprised if they find any takers unless they make radical changes in their demands."

But at Hyundai's London headquarters yesterday, Mr H. V. Lee, in charge of the negotiations, said: "We are talking to four or five companies which look very promising. We would like to complete these talks in September in time for an announcement in October."

On this timing, the intention would seem to be to make the announcement at the London Motorfair which is open between October 21 and 31. Mr Lee declined to name firms involved, but it is known that about 50 have been contacted. Among the possible contenders is International Motors, the profitable West Bromwich-based group headed by Mr Robert Edmondson, a former Chrysler UK executive. It is already the United Kingdom concessionaire for Japanese Subaru cars and Italian Maserati sports cars.

Mr Edmondson is on record as saying that he wants to expand his company's activities because of the restrictions placed on imports of Japanese cars. Hyundai's present range is limited to 1300cc and 1600 versions of the Pony, produced in four-door, two-door, station wagon and pick-up versions. It is heavily based on the Mitsubishi Lancer, and uses its engines and gearboxes.

The Colt Car Company of Cirencester, an ideal partner by reducing the need to carry large initial stocks of spares — always a stumbling block when introducing new makes to an overseas market.

Colt has just started work on a £3.5m development at Cirencester, with warehousing and offices. The present parts centre at Swindon will be transferred there. But a Colt spokesman has denied that his company was involved in the present talks.

Reliant of Telford is also a likely partner. The Pony would complement its present range of three-wheeled Kittens and four-wheeled Scimitar sports saloons. Mr Ritchie Spencer, Reliant's managing director, refused to confirm or deny persistent reports connecting the two companies.

A source close to Hyundai said: "They already have a number of dealers who badly want the Pony. But they have got to get down to realistic negotiations very soon before it all goes sour on them."

This would seem to make Mitsubishi's British importer,

Florida prepares to rival Lloyd's

From a Correspondent
Miami, July 23. — Lloyd's of London, the world's most venerable insurance exchange, will soon have a rival in the Florida sun.

As part of the rapid development of Miami as an international financial centre, plans are well advanced to open the insurance exchange of the Americas here in mid-1982.

The chief executive officer of the enterprise is Mr Alan Teale, a 50-year-old Englishman with 28 years of experience in insurance, most of it with Lloyd's.

He was chief executive of the British Insurance Brokers' Association until he joined the Miami venture at the beginning of last month. "We were told he was the most knowledgeable person in the world about Lloyd's," Mr Teale believes that it will take sometime before the Miami exchange is competing for business with Lloyd's.

Mr Teale is looking for at least 40,000 sq ft of office space and pursuing a wide range of contacts. An estimated 1,500 organisations and wealthy individuals have expressed interest in joining the venture as investors or brokers in hope of lucrative commissions.

Mr Teale expects the exchange to write insurance worth between £40m and £50m (£21m and £26m) in premiums in its first year and progress to between £250m-£300m within three years.

Lloyd's writes business worth about \$12,000m a year, taking on hundreds of employees and Mr Teale forecast that a short time after opening the number will be in the thousands.

Third World barriers to oil drilling remain

Vienna, July 23. — Political barriers to oil exploration by international companies in the Third World are slowly crumbling, but the prospect of increased drilling there remains poor, according to a study published by Opec today.

The study in the quarterly review of Opec, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said rising oil import bills had forced countries like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, India and Uruguay to drop earlier bans on explorations by foreign companies. The countries sought rapid development of domestic resources.

But the study said oil



Mr Teale: "the most knowledgeable person in the world about Lloyd's"

companies would probably be interested only if they could export much of the oil they found. Investment in industrialized countries remained attractive, so the rate of Third World drilling was likely to stay depressed unless international organizations helped.

The study by Mr Francisco Farra, director of the Geneva-based International Energy Development Corporation, said a World Bank proposal for funding Third World energy projects would help developing countries. It would, however, still fall far short of the \$3,000m (about £1,600m) a year needed to double oil exploration in poor countries. — Reuter

IN BRIEF

US prices rise and real earnings fall

United States consumer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.7 per cent in June, after an identical increase in May.

The Labour Department's price index for urban consumers stood at 271.4 per cent of its 1967 average, or 9.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

United States real spendable earnings fell 0.2 per cent seasonally adjusted, for the second month in a row during June. Real earnings were 2 per cent below the year-earlier level.

Gross average hourly earnings rose to \$7.23 (£3.89) in June from \$7.16 in May and \$6.64 a year earlier.

Spendable average weekly earnings, adjusted for taxes but not for inflation, rose to \$220.34 (£118.46) in June from \$219.55 in May and \$205.36 a year earlier.

Japan pushes ahead

Despite a slow-down in exports and domestic demand, half-year production figures indicate that the Japanese car industry seems likely to lead the world for the second consecutive year, a leading financial daily said in Tokyo.

Japanese carmakers turned out 5.64 million four-wheeled vehicles for the January-June period this year, up 3.3 per cent from the same period last year.

The forecast comes with the country's half-yearly car production surpassing that of the United States since the second half of 1979.

French car imports

Japanese-made cars accounted for only 2.3 per cent of overall registrations in France in the first five months of this year, compared with 2.6 per cent in the same period in 1980.

Soviet output up

Soviet industrial output rose 3.4 per cent in the first half of 1981 compared with the same period last year according to Tass news agency. Overall targets for industrial output were met, although many sectors fell short.

Oil imports down

West German crude oil imports in the first half of 1981 fell 9.6 million tonnes (19.2 per cent) to 40.4 million tonnes compared with the same period last year, provisional figures from the Federal Office for Trade and Industry show.

Despite the fall in volume, Germany's crude oil import bill rose three billion marks to 24.7 billion during the period.

Imports curb

The European Economic Community Commission has authorized France to stop indirect imports of colour television sets and radio combinations from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan for the remainder of this year.

Smaller surplus

Malaysia's trade surplus fell from 7,827 ringgits in 1979 to 4,662 ringgits (£1,060m) in 1980. Japan, the United States and the European Community continued to be main trading partners.

£10m poultry deal

A £10m contract to provide a poultry complex near Baghdad, Iraq, has been won by GKN and Ross Poultry. It is GKN's third major contract in Iraq in recent years.



Lloyds Bank Group results for the half-year ended 30 June 1981

“Compared with the previous half-year, pre-tax profits are 20% up on the historical cost basis and 5% up after allowing for inflation. We were able to achieve these results because of lower provisions in the UK and a strong performance by Lloyds Bank International.

Retentions are sharply reduced by the special levy on banking deposits which the Chancellor introduced as a once-for-all measure in the 1981 Finance Bill. This levy amounts in our case to £58.6 million, and we have provided for it in full in our half-year figures as an extraordinary item on the assumption that the Bill will shortly become law.”

Jeremy Morse
Chairman

Interim dividend

The Directors of Lloyds Bank Limited have declared an interim dividend on account of the year ended 31 December 1981 of 8.625p per share (1980: 7.5p) payable on 28 August 1981 to shareholders registered on 31 July 1981. With the related tax credit the payment is equivalent to a gross dividend of 12.3p per share (1980: 10.7p).

Comment on results

For the first six months of 1981, on a historical cost basis, Group profit before taxation at £174.7 million was up approximately £30 million (20%), compared with each half-year in 1980. However, on a current cost basis, inflation has the effect of reducing Group profit before taxation to £105.7 million (1980 second half: £101.1 million; first half: £63.4 million).

In the United Kingdom over the last six months, branch lodgements increased in line with inflation but advances were virtually flat. Costs continued to rise, and average base rate was 12.8%, compared with 15.7% in the second half of 1980 and 17% in the first half of 1980. However, the margin between average base rate and average deposit rate was 2.8%, compared with 2.1% and 2% in the two previous half-year periods, service charge income was higher and the charge for bad and doubtful debt provisions for the parent bank was £10.2 million, compared with £33.8 million in the second half of 1980 and £7.4 million in the first half of 1980. As a result, domestic profits, on a historical cost basis, were higher than the second half of 1980, but lower than the first half of the year.

International earnings, on a historical cost basis, also increased despite a turbulent global environment, and the principal international subsidiary, Lloyds Bank International Limited, maintained its progress with pre-tax profits of £30.6 million (1980 second half: £41.7 million; first half: £22.8 million).

After deducting taxation, minority interest in subsidiaries and the interim dividend, as well as providing for the special once-for-all levy on banking deposits, profit retained on a historical cost basis was £54.6 million, but on a current cost basis, there was a deficit of £13.9 million.

Group profit (historical cost basis)

(unaudited)	6 months ended Note 30 June 1981 £ million	6 months ended 31 December 1980 £ million	6 months ended 30 June 1980 £ million
Operating profit of Lloyds Bank Limited and subsidiaries	173.7	140.6	139.9
Share of profits of associated companies	12.7	12.7	11.8
Interest on loan capital	186.4	153.3	151.7
Profit before taxation and extraordinary item	11.7	8.2	6.9
Taxation	174.7	145.1	144.8
Lloyds Bank Limited and subsidiaries	40.1	52.6	24.3
Associated companies	5.2	5.0	5.9
Profit after taxation	45.3	57.6	30.2
Minority interest in subsidiaries	129.4	87.5	114.6
Profit before extraordinary item	0.9	0.5	0.4
Extraordinary item: provision for special levy on banking deposits	128.5	87.0	114.2
Profit attributable to the shareholders of Lloyds Bank Limited	58.6	—	—
Dividend	69.9	87.0	114.2
Profit retained	15.3	16.4	12.8
Basic earnings per £1 share	54.6	70.6	101.4
Fully diluted earnings per £1 share	74.7p	51.0p	67.2p
Dividend per £1 share	68.1p	46.9p	61.7p
(gross equivalent)	8.625p (12.3p)	9.6p (13.7p)	7.5p (10.7p)

NOTES

1. Operating profit of Lloyds Bank Limited and subsidiaries is stated after charging provisions for bad and doubtful debts as follows:

	6 months ended 30 June 1981 £ million	6 months ended 31 December 1980 £ million	6 months ended 30 June 1980 £ million
Specific	16.0	44.7	7.9
General	8.3	7.2	8.0
	24.3	51.9	15.9

2. The Group's shareholding in Lloyds and Scottish Limited was increased from 39.3% to 50.2% in March 1981 at a cost of £26.0 million. At the end of June 1981, as a result of an Offer for the remaining share capital, the Group's shareholding was increased to 59.9% at a further cost of £23.1 million; the Offer remains open for the remaining 40.1% of the share capital. The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, which owns 39.3% of the issued share capital of Lloyds and Scottish Limited, intends to defer any action with regard to the Offer until the report of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in relation to competing bids for its own capital has been published with the Government's decision on the recommendations. The latest available financial information relating to Lloyds and Scottish Limited is that published for the six months ended 31 March 1981 and the Group's 39.3% share of those results has been included in share of profits of associated companies in these interim results; this share amounted to £4.5 million (1980 second half: £3.4 million; first half: £4.0 million).

3. Taxation has been provided on the basis of a UK corporation tax rate of 52% and the charge takes account of the effective rate estimated for the year. Provision is not made for deferred taxation in respect of accelerated depreciation allowances relating to equipment used in the business or leased to customers where there is a reasonable probability that such taxation will not become payable in the foreseeable future; consequently, no provision has been made for the six months ended 30 June 1981, although a total provision of £52 million was made in 1980 because of the exceptional level of leasing business in that year. If full provision for deferred taxation had been made, the taxation charge for the six months ended 30 June 1981 would have been increased by £37.8 million (1980 second half: £26.4 million; first half: £41.8 million).

4. The Finance Bill 1981 contains provisions for the special levy on banking deposits. The cost to the Group will be £58.6 million, and this amount has been provided in full as an extraordinary item in the six months ended 30 June 1981.

Supplementary information

Analysis of operating profit (historical cost basis)	6 months ended 30 June 1981 £ million	6 months ended 31 December 1980 £ million	6 months ended 30 June 1980 £ million
Interest income	1,485.8	1,402.1	1,292.1
Interest expense	1,029.5	951.5	896.3
Net interest income	456.3	450.6	395.8
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	24.3	51.9	15.9
Net interest income after provisions	432.0	398.7	379.9
Other operating income	154.4	133.7	116.7
	586.4	532.4	496.6
Operating expenses:			
Staff	367.6	253.6	230.3
Premises and equipment	55.8	50.1	45.8
Other	89.3	88.1	80.6
	412.7	391.8	356.7
Operating profit of Lloyds Bank Limited and subsidiaries	173.7	140.6	139.9

Lloyds Bank Limited (parent bank)

Charge for provisions for bad and doubtful debts	6 months ended 30 June 1981 £ million	6 months ended 31 December 1980 £ million	6 months ended 30 June 1980 £ million
Specific	6.2	33.8	3.9
General	4.0	—	3.5
	10.2	33.8	7.4

Group current cost profit

(unaudited)	6 months ended Note 30 June 1981 £ million	6 months ended 31 December 1980 £ million	6 months ended 30 June 1980 £ million
Operating profit of Lloyds Bank Limited and subsidiaries as in the historical cost accounts	173.7	140.6	139.9
Monetary working capital adjustment	A 74.6	46.2	83.2
Depreciation adjustment	B 5.4	6.2	3.8
	80.0	52.4	87.0
Current cost operating profit	93.7	88.2	52.9
Share of current cost profits of associated companies	8.1	9.3	5.2
	101.8	97.5	58.1
Gearing adjustment	C 15.6	11.8	12.2
less: interest on loan capital	(11.7)	(8.2)	(6.9)
	3.9	3.6	5.3
Current cost profit before taxation and extraordinary item	105.7	101.1	63.4
Taxation as in the historical cost accounts	45.3	57.6	30.2
Current cost profit after taxation	60.4	43.5	33.2
Minority interest in subsidiaries	0.4	(0.1)	0.4
Current cost profit before extraordinary item	60.0	43.6	32.8
Extraordinary item: provision for special levy on banking deposits	58.6	—	—
Current cost profit attributable to the shareholders of Lloyds Bank Limited	1.4	43.6	32.8
Dividend	15.3	16.4	12.8
Current cost (deficit) profit retained	(13.9)	27.2	20.0
Current cost earnings per £1 share:			
Basic	34.9p	25.6p	19.3p
Fully diluted	32.4p	23.9p	18.1p

NOTES

A. The monetary working capital adjustment represents the effect of price changes on the net monetary working capital used in the business and is calculated by reference to changes in the UK retail price index and appropriate overseas indices. Net monetary working capital consists of advances and other monetary assets less liabilities on current, deposit and other accounts.

B. The depreciation adjustment is the difference between depreciation based on the value to the business of premises and equipment and the depreciation charge in the historical cost accounts.

C. The gearing adjustment reduces the monetary working capital and depreciation adjustments by the proportion of capital provided other than by shareholders' funds.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Safeguarding investors

Disturbingly, a common thread is emerging at the Department of Trade where only a major rumour involving the securities industry goes into action which the City has been pressing on it for years. It has taken all the fuss over secret share buying to convince the Department that new rules on concert parties are necessary. And it is now only after a series of disturbing events in the private investment world that the Department has promised a long-overdue review of the ways investors are protected, specifically through the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

The Department itself acknowledged that a review was long overdue four years ago when it issued its consultative document on amendments to the Act, but with the change of Government and two more pressing Companies Acts taking precedence that came to naught. Indeed the Government indicated earlier this week that pressure of Parliamentary time made it highly unlikely that anything could be done during the present life of the Government.

The City has long been pressing its case for reform of this area of statutory legislation, since it has been perfectly obvious to anyone in the securities business that the 1958 Act in any case was in no way capable of dealing with an investment industry that mushroomed in the 1950s and 1960s.

It also seems to have taken the collapse of licensed dealers to prompt the Department into rushing through new legislation for this area of the investment business when the association of Licensed Dealers has had some worthwhile proposals — albeit not sufficiently watertight to catch one of its members in Norton Warburg — on the stocks for almost three years.

One of the key areas the Department will have to deal with is just what constitutes an "investment" since the lack of any clear definition has hamstrung past attempts to reform the legislation. Open-ended investment trusts have also sprung up increasingly over the past year or so where controls similar to those on unit trusts have long been recognised as necessary. One thing that all this underlines is that the City's self-regulatory mechanism is not quite as toothless as it is made out.

● Thursday came and went with MLR left unchanged at 12 per cent. That is not altogether surprising, on two scores. First, of course, the general idea these days seems to be that, if lending rates are to move, then it should be the commercial banks that take the initiative with MLR then coming back into line. Second, it seems increasingly clear that the political determination to resist a rise in base rates means that the authorities will try to stick to their guns, at least until round-tripping becomes a serious problem, or further downward pressure on sterling calls for a general reappraisal of policy.

The behaviour of the discount houses at today's bumper £1,000m Treasury Bill tender is clearly of considerable importance. The bulk of the issue — £800m — is a special one of 5-week bills designed to mature on the same day that the half-yearly payment of Petroleum Revenue Tax falls due on September 1. Unless the houses are considering selling some of the bills on, they have to weigh up the prospective cost of financing the bills over 5 weeks. At the moment, week money costs around 14½ per cent, compared with 12 per cent or so for day-to-day funds.

One of the problems for the houses, however, lies in judging just how long they will in fact be holding the bills. If for instance, the civil servants' industrial action is called off in the near future and there is a sudden surge in back tax payments, will the authorities be buying the bills in ahead of time? Or would they first resort to dusting down a few of their other expedients, such as gilt edged sale and repurchase agreements with the clearing banks?

● Davy Corporation Overshadowed by Enserch

Davy's preliminary figures were well up to expectations with pretax profits, ahead from £15.9m to £18.7m. However, after taking account of the £3m provisions charged against profits in 1979-80, the underlying trend has, not surprisingly, been flat, reflecting the increased compe-

tion in the process plant industry for a smaller amount of work.

The drop in Davy's turnover from £752m to £671m is an indication of both the more hostile conditions, and a lower level of activity throughout the group, while the forward order load at the end of June was virtually unchanged at £1,036m from two years earlier. Within this figure the United Kingdom-based contracting companies, whose profits fell £1m to £17m last year, have suffered worst; their forward workload has fallen from £525m to £386m in the past two years.

So with the shares up 1p yesterday to 187p, the yield on the unchanged dividend is 5.1 per cent and the prospective fully taxed p/e ratio is about 13. Given the long-term prospects for a company like Davy, which are enhanced by the weakness of sterling, the shares look reasonably valued on trading grounds. The crucial short-term influence of course is whether the Monopolies Commission gives Enserch the go-ahead. Its original terms are now worth about £24p and it would probably have to pay at least 250p to get Davy. There are of course those who feel the bid will be blocked for political reasons, but if that does happen the downside in Davy looks fairly limited.

● MFI Furniture Improving margins

In its 10-year life as a public company, MFI Furniture had until last year a record second to none, with earnings growing almost 25 per cent a year and a niche in the self-assembly market where demand was growing faster than the furniture market generally. Last year things began to go wrong with the group missing the forecast it made at the time of the Status Discount takeover, and the low level of consumer spending on furniture slicing interim pretax profits from £8m to £4.5m.

Against that nervous background, yesterday's news that the drop in pretax profits from £16.7m to £11.7m was a creditable showing although the Status contribution is unquantified at this stage of the game. The key to the better second half performance is the way the group has held its own in its trading margins through rigorous cost cutting, and at the net level there was in fact a 2 per cent improvement to 7.2 per cent.

Meanwhile, MFI has been working on its debt structure after the rise in gearing following status to put it on a longer-term basis, but the group's plans for a sale and leaseback deal on its Northampton distribution centre have fallen down and net borrowings are some £3.5m higher at £18.7m.

Not surprisingly, MFI is cautious about the current year but the selling area is set to increase as a dozen new stores are planned for the current year — and cost pressures like wages will continue to ease. The underlying confidence is reflected in the maintenance of the final dividend at 2.2p gross a share here the yield after yesterday's 3p gain to 63p is around 6 per cent. Profits this year could be on course for say £15m and with the group's strong asset backing the shares could be due for a rerating in the not too distant future.

● Inchcape's widespread interests should naturally offer it some protection against world economic vicissitudes, and the company has done well to push up pretax profits by £5.4m to £71.1m, especially since currency changes cost it some £5m. But Inchcape remains cautious, and the higher tax charge, up almost £10m because of the absence of United Kingdom profits, left earnings per share at 30.6p compared with 43.1p. The final dividend was maintained at 15.7p gross, making 25.9p gross for the year, also the same, where the shares yield 7 per cent at 380p, down 3p on the figures.

Once again it was Inchcape's Far Eastern operations which saw it through, and the motor vehicle companies raised their contribution to pretax profits by £10m. Timber plunged into loss because of low prices. This pattern will probably remain the same during the current year, when much will depend on how much Inchcape benefits from a weaker pound.

Business Diary: Memories made of plastic

A line from that splendid sixties film *The Graduate* sticks in the memory: at the graduation party a friend of his parents puts an arm round the lad and whispers: "I've got one word to say to you, my boy...plastics!"

Surely nothing could be more souless, more brutish, more redolent of modern philistinism and practicality than that word?

But the plastics industry is over a hundred years old and BXL Plastics, the Bank's chief foreign exchange dealer, appears to be totally unrelated. Beales, 36, has been with the Bank for some 18 years and in the foreign exchange hot seat for three and a half years.

He is off to the Royal Bank of Canada in September to be manager of their foreign exchange and money market operations in London.

Foreign exchange dealers at the Bank all have difficult career decisions to face at some stage. While they are on the foreign exchange desk they enjoy a significant earnings supplement to line with the going market rate for foreign exchange dealers.

But all good things come to an end. Once they approach the end when they may have to develop their Bank careers away from the dealing desks and therefore stand to lose the supplement — they have to decide which way to jump. Beales is jumping over the fence.

● Quango time

Value-added tax was introduced to Britain in the 1972 Budget. Nine years later the Government has almost decided how retailers should treat VAT in the prices they quote and Mrs

Beales' choice

Market gossip, doubtless scurrilous, has it that some of the graduates of England's foreign exchange dealers are none too happy about Treasury intervention. It is not its foreign exchange intervention policy they are said to be carping at, but its alleged continued intervention in the way dealers conduct that policy.

Whether or not the tales are purely apocryphal, the departure of Mike Beales, the Bank's chief foreign exchange dealer, appears to be totally unrelated. Beales, 36, has been with the Bank for some 18 years and in the foreign exchange hot seat for three and a half years.

He is off to the Royal Bank of Canada in September to be manager of their foreign exchange and money market operations in London.

Foreign exchange dealers at the Bank all have difficult career decisions to face at some stage. While they are on the foreign exchange desk they enjoy a significant earnings supplement to line with the going market rate for foreign exchange dealers.

But all good things come to an end. Once they approach the end when they may have to develop their Bank careers away from the dealing desks and therefore stand to lose the supplement — they have to decide which way to jump. Beales is jumping over the fence.

● Quango time

Value-added tax was introduced to Britain in the 1972 Budget. Nine years later the Government has almost decided how retailers should treat VAT in the prices they quote and Mrs

Sally Oppenheim's announcement on VAT-inclusive pricing in the Commons yesterday will be especially welcome to an almost unheard of body called the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee.

It is precisely four years since this body, set up under the Fair Trading Act 1972, reported that the question of VAT-exclusive prices affected consumers adversely and should be prohibited.

That Mrs Oppenheim has now adopted their recommendation will be good for Mrs A. Viney, the chairman, and Professor V. A. Wilson, deputy chairman, to know, since their committee, 13 members strong, has never had anything to do since it finished considering VAT in July, 1977.

What is surprising is that the CPAC's members are still paid and that it is one of those quangos that has still not featured on any Tory hit-man's list.

● Eclipsed stars

In Hollywood "star billing" is no puffing matter. Hundreds of hours are often spent quibbling over what actor gets what sized billing on the title of the picture. The higher the billing the bigger the star and the more money he can command.

Usually debates involve the box office greats — Newman, Redford or Streisand. William Smithers is not an instantly recognizable name, but the other day he was awarded \$3m by a court after he claimed that he was given an improper billing in a TV soap opera.

MGM Film company officials say that they will appeal against the verdict while Smithers' lawyer said that he believed that

it was the largest award ever given for improper billing and the first of its kind in the television industry. The case was something of a landmark, he said, and was expected to set a precedent for the future. The jury also awarded \$2m in punitive damages. The case goes back to a 1976 MGM movie, *Executive Suite*, in which Smithers played an executive having an affair with the secretary. The 54-year-old actor's contract prohibited anyone except the series' top three stars from receiving higher name billing than he did. But when the movie was released, Smithers' name was placed twelfth after the other actors. He sued and his lawyer argued that if he had received the place promised he might have had the chance to become the star of his own TV series.

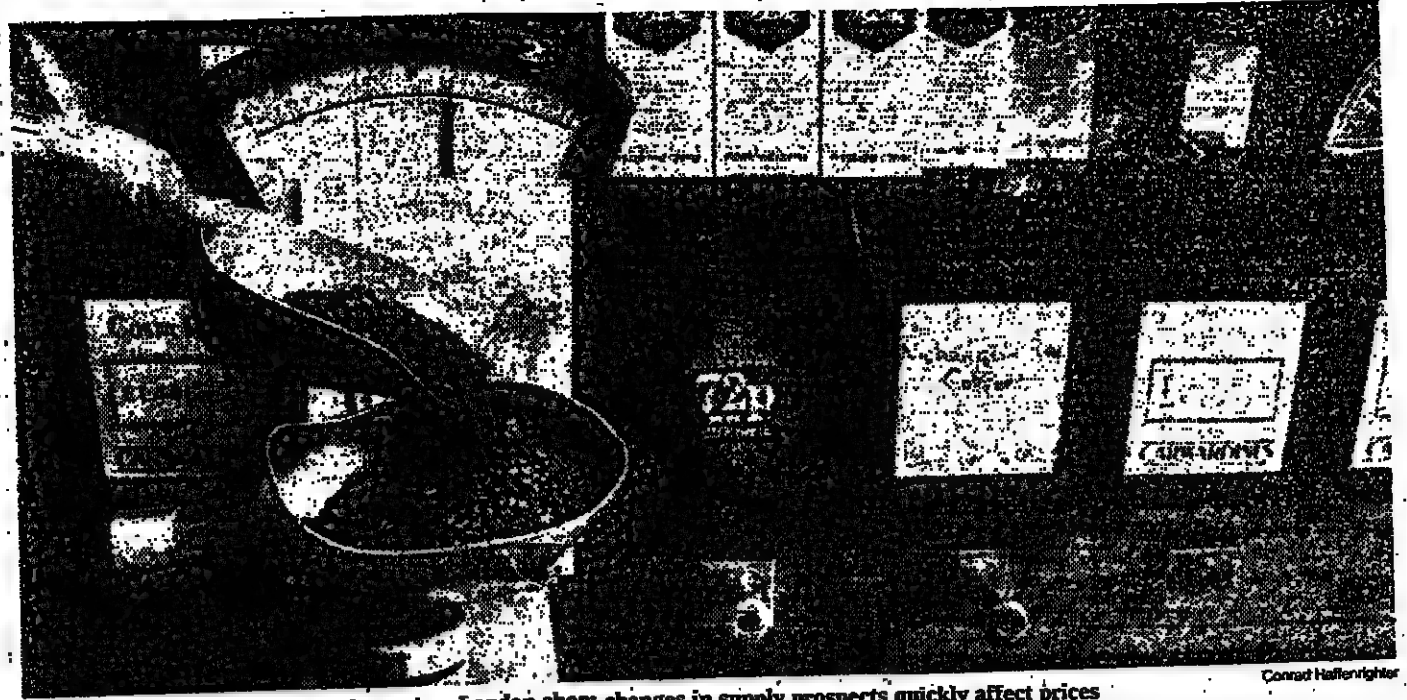
● Law man

Clearly Professor Laurence Cecil Bartlett Gower — he is known as "Jim" — knew what he was taking on in heading the Government's review of the law governing personal investment advisers. He took the job and then went on holiday.

Professor Gower, aged 68, was until 1979 honorary professor of law at Southampton University. Since then he has been on the payroll of the Department of Trade, which they point out that this is not his only job.

He has advised them on the Green Paper relating to companies buying their own shares

A cold wind blowing through the coffee market



Coffee beans in a London shop: changes in supply prospects quickly affect prices

Coffee traders and processors round the world are anxiously awaiting the outcome of an official Brazilian inquiry into the effects on the coffee crop of cold winds and frost on Monday and Tuesday night. But, almost regardless of the extent of the damage, coffee consumers probably face higher prices over the next couple of months. Coffee is always vulnerable to weather, partly because of the altitude at which the trees thrive. In 1975 a frost, now legendary in the trade, started the Brazilian crop and saved a four-year run of high prices. As a precaution against a repetition, the Brazilians moved some 200 million coffee trees from the state of Paraná to the more northerly state of Minas Gerais which is less exposed to bad winter weather. Brazil has more than 3,000 million coffee trees.

But there are also suspicions in the trade that Brazil is taking advantage of market fears of a real shortage in order to push up prices. Certainly, the market reacted sharply before it had any hard information. On Monday coffee for immediate delivery was 186½ a tonne in London. Last night it was £1,085.

Some coffee traders argue that after almost a year's decline coffee prices were too low. A reaction was "bound to set in. But that explains only a small part of the unusually abrupt turn-around in the London and New York markets during the middle of the week. More important is the way the market has reacted to the supply and demand position for coffee. In the 1980/81 season, which expires in September, world production of 81 million bags (a bag is 60 kilograms) is estimated at only about 2 million bags more than combined exports and domestic consumption. Stocks at the end of the season will be about 23 million bags.

At the moment, however, Brazil is completing the harvest of the 1981/82 crop, which, at an estimated 32.1 million bags, should be a record. Brazil's internal consumption is 7.5 million bags, and under the International Coffee Organization agreement it is allowed this year to export 13.2 million bags. Much of that is already sold, so

there is a large surplus overhanging the market.

This surplus has been important in keeping international coffee prices down. The processors claim that consequently retail coffee prices — more than 90 per cent of coffee sold in the shops is "instant" — have tended to fall.

But the events of the last few days have changed that. Brazil was expecting a slightly lower crop in the 1982/83 season of between 27 and 30 million bags. On the assumption that domestic consumption remains the same and that higher export quotas are agreed at the September meeting of the ICO, Brazil's surplus would be six to eight million bags.

The frost could eliminate all of the surplus because coffee is effectively sold a year in advance. If 20 per cent of the crop has been lost, there will be no surplus at all. If the damage is any greater, a serious squeeze could develop on prices and supplies.

The prices that will now influence the market are those for the yet unharvested crop which will be delivered in 1982/83. These forward prices

also push up the price of coffee for immediate delivery.

So the extent of the frost is vital. All that is known definitely so far is that on Monday and Tuesday nights substantial areas of Paraná, São Paulo and Minas Gerais provinces experienced weather cold enough to damage the buds which are about to flower. Some of the branches may also have been harmed.

At present it is not thought that the trunks of the trees were burnt, so even if the 1982/83 crop were reduced, the 1983/84 crop will not be affected. But to ascertain the true extent of the frost's impact will take several days. Teams from the Institute Braziliense do Café will be working over the weekend surveying trees across an area the size of Europe.

The sheer magnitude of the coffee growing region is one obstacle to a swift assessment. Another is the risk of further frosts. After the temperature seemed to rise a little on Wednesday the latest reports indicate another cold spell. Should this bring frost, coffee prices are likely to go up again. Higher prices may mean that

consumers will have to dig deeper into their pockets, but they also mean greater revenue for producing countries. Last year Brazil earned about \$2,700m from coffee exports. Sales this year were expected to be \$500m less. Higher prices, however, could yield about the same revenue as in 1980.

This explains market suspicions that Brazil has exaggerated the frost damage. There was a similar scare in 1979, when it was nowhere near as serious as in 1975. Last year frost damage was minimal and, contrary to the usual seasonal trend, prices declined throughout the frost season.

Since that season can last until September recent events are widely believed to have altered sentiment in the coffee markets fundamentally. From being strongly bearish, expecting prices at least to stay weak if they did not fall further, dealers now foresee prices staying above £1,000 a tonne until about the end of September.

September is an important month because the ICO will meet then to hammer out the new season's export quotas.

There is a reasonable chance, however, that the organization will raise members' quotas before that date.

Quotas have been cut four times — by a total of 5.6 million bags — since this season started. But if the ICO indicator price in New York records a moving average of 115 cents a pound over 20 days, the last quota cut of 1.4 million bags will be restored.

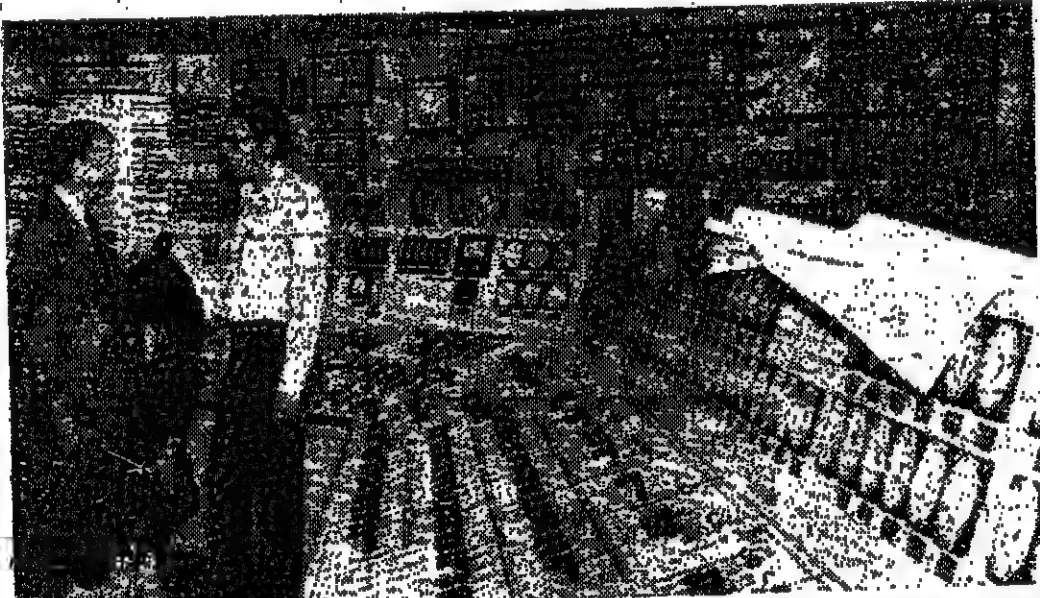
The market will therefore be watching the price, already at the required level, like a hawk. No dealer will dare go short and many roasters, afraid that they will be obliged by their already low stocks to buy supplies at higher prices, will probably decide to cover themselves.

For Brazil, however, the frost may have brought a temporary breathing space. This year's record crop is partly the result of trees replanted after 1975 coming to maturity. The country had no hope of selling so much coffee and there were hints that it would leave the ICO.

Michael Prest

Technology

Japan gives the computer experts a fright



Control room at Three Mile Island nuclear power station during a visit by former President Carter: operators were overwhelmed by computer printouts.

over the conventional type by looking at how accidents happen. He cites the commission of inquiry into the Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident whose report said: "The critical cause of failure of the power station operator was bewilderment arising from communications emerging from the main control computer."

The operators were apparently overwhelmed by more computer print-outs and mess-

ages than it was possible to handle; they needed a "common sense" assistant that had done the analysis and said simply: "It is going to blow up. Put emergency procedures into action."

Professor Michie says that computerized air traffic control is approaching the "same level of inscrutability" in understanding between the human controller and the computer.

The strategy document, explaining the fifth generation machines was prepared by the Japanese Information Processing Development Centre, which is funded by Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. It formed the guidelines to the 100 leading electronic firms supporting the programme.

The argument for the "fifth generation" of computers was made in the context of the shift towards the advanced technology high value-added and knowledge-intensive industries which started in Japan more than a decade ago.

The examples of the development of high value-added products cited in the report include: 1. cameras, cars, timepieces, control devices and precision instruments, given higher value

by the incorporation of micro-processors; 2. the development of advanced computer programming packages; 3. extensive use of computer-aided design in industry; 4. intelligent robots for manufacturing.

The paragraph that follows states bluntly: "It is no exaggeration to say that Japan's computer technology was established by formerly imitating and following IBM's technology, contrary to the ideals stated above."

"Now that Japan has become the second most advanced country in the world in terms of computers, following the same path could not be condoned, and the obligation is for Japan to lead the world in this area, to lead the development of new technology based on original concepts."

"The scale of the computer industry, presently at \$50,000m, will grow to \$200,000m by the end of the 1980s. At present IBM accounts for \$20,000m of the total, a situation not found in any other industrial sector. It is obvious that it is the nation's responsibility to shoulder a considerable share of the computer industry."

That commitment is sending shudders through American firms as well as British ones. Moreover, there are solid reasons for believing the Japanese can make the jump from the existing orthodox designs to a revolutionary technology.

As they recognize in the report, much of the advanced research they have started is based on research into machine intelligent systems devised in laboratories in the United States and Europe, but which have not been pursued commercially.

For example, the strategy report refers to a programming system called Lisp, on which pioneering work was done by teams in Britain and the United States.

Lisp (list processing) is used for most research on artificial intelligence because of the limitations of conventional programming languages. For the results of research on artificial intelligence to be reflected in the new computer technology, it is necessary to develop machines which process languages like Lisp and to train many people in this field to accumulate experience to convert into practical commercial application.

In October this year the Japanese plan an international conference in Tokyo with invitations going to leading Western research workers, who have been told that Japan plans joint ventures with other countries. But on the evidence of the strategy report, showing the extent to which the programme for the fifth generation is founded on the results of foreign research, many academics are hesitant to join an event that may be little more than a further brain picking exercise.

Professor Donald Michie, head of the Machine Intelligence Research Unit, Edinburgh University does not intend to go to the conference. He says that experience has demonstrated that the ideas all go one way. He says that the United States and Britain are perhaps still ahead in artificial intelligence research, but not for long if the Japanese continue with their effort.

Pearce Wright

Y J LOVELL (Holdings) Ltd

INTERIM STATEMENT FOR HALF-YEAR TO 31 MARCH 1981

PROGRESS MAINTAINED AT LOVELL

CAUTIOUS VIEW OF IMMEDIATE FUTURE

	6 months to 31.3.81	6 months to 31.3.80	12 months to 30.3.80	12 months to 30.3.79
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Construction and Related Activities	80,556	1,013	59,425	764
Timber Division	6,789	175	7,107	14,107
	87,325	1,188	66,532	14,729
Less Inter-company sales	3,742	—	3,830	8,459
	83,583	1,188	62,702	138,970

Group profit before taxation 1,013 £99 2,876

The Directors are pleased to report that the Group shows an improvement of 7.9% in profit before tax over the first half of last year despite the continuing recession. Whilst the Group has to date successfully maintained growth in earnings and assets, future prospects must rely to some extent on improvement in the national economic scene. An interim dividend of 2.25p per share (1980 2p) payable on 1 October 1981 to Ordinary Shareholders on the Register on 14 August 1981 in respect of the year to 30 September, 1981 is proposed.

23 JULY 1981

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Huge turnover in oils

A strong performance by oils and electricals enabled the account to end on a firm note yesterday.

Equities recovered from a cautious start with confidence returning as the morning wore on. The decision to leave interest rates unchanged was widely expected and made little difference to sentiment generally. Dealers reported some heavy new-time demand and the FT index, having been 1.1 down at 10 am, recovered to close 1.6 up at 518.6, a fall on the pre-royal wedding account of 6.0.

The demand for oils took many dealers by surprise with turnover described as huge. The recent £600m BP rights issue now appears to be out of the way, and many experts said the market was looking oversold. The build up of tension

After many well-anticipated takeovers in the market during the past few weeks, the market is being strongly tipped as the next. More than two million shares changed hands yesterday and the price closed 4p up at 71p.

In the Middle East was another contributory factor as well as was the latest bid for Conoco from Seagrams of more than £4,000m.

This has led to bid speculation among many of the British takeover candidates, with Lasso rising 23p to 597p, Tricentral 14p to 274p and Ultramar 18p to 506p.

Gilt-edged further support in a thin market with a more stable pound also proving beneficial. However, the constant pressure on interest rates has seen many investors holding off despite the benefit of 16 per cent yields.

By the close of business, long were showing rises of £1 while at the shorter end of the market the lead was stretched to between £3 and £1.

Leading industrials failed to

gain much impetus from activity elsewhere in the market, with the lists displaying a mixed appearance at the close.

ICI, with interim figures out next Thursday, slipped 2p to 262p, while Unilever fell 2p to 553p. Distillers 3p to 217p, Grand Metropolitan 3p to 203p and Boots 2p to 215p. Bectons rose 1p to 204p and Bowater 2p to 252p, while Dunlop added 3p to 77p on speculative buying following the increased stake by Goodyear Plaza.

Electricals were in an expectant mood awaiting the second reading of the telecommunications Bill in the Commons today. If passed, this is expected to give private companies the opportunity to compete with Plessey 10p to 344p, Standard Telephones 7p to 464p, Racal 7p to 417p and MEMEC 10p to 208p.

Engineers had Davy Corp 1p higher at 187p after its 18 per cent profits increase, with British Expanding 10p to 135p after interim news, and Drake & Scull adding 1p at 413p, also after figures.

Elsewhere in engineering, GM Fitch, where former Slater Walker Mr Ian Wasserman recently bought a 19 per cent stake, was wanted, climbing 6p to 127p. Haden Carriers climbed 15p to 208p, but Staveley lost another 10p to 218p after Wednesday's profits warning from the chairman at the annual meeting. Metal Box added 2p to 160p after its own meeting, although Butterfield Harvey's produced a 2p rise at 25p.

Dowry continued to lose ground after recent impressive figures, slipping 9p to 247p amid suggestions that the shares look overpriced. Trading news added 3p to MFI Furniture at 53p, while Berisford's good for a 2p rise at 67p.

British Sugar continued to make ground, rising 7p to 333p in the wake of the Government's sale of its 24 per cent interest. S & W Berisford,

which increased its stake in BS to 40 per cent, firmed up to 124p. Elsewhere, Law Land slid 4p to 123p after publication of the defence document after Churchbury Estates' unwanted bid. Churchbury, on the other hand, rose 5p to 740p.

Fears about its planned United States acquisition left Morgan Crucible 8p off at 128p with Arlington Motor 14p higher at 88p after recent figures.

International Paint rose 3p to 201p still awaiting a Court's bid for the 12 per cent of the shares it does not own, and John Finlan was again wanted, rising 7p to 162p as investors awaited the outcome of talks.

A depiction of institutional clients visited Chubb on Wednesday and came away in a bullish mood. The price rose 3p to 91p yesterday. However, Hawker Siddeley continued its uncertain run, sliding another 2p to 320p after a meeting with brokers Quilter, Hilton & Goodison yesterday.

Most of the oil majors were able to join in yesterday's run. BP rose 8p to 312p, Shell 8p to 382p and Burmah 7p to 125p. Premier was boosted 5p to 84p after bullish news at the annual meeting. Century also benefited from the annual meeting and rose 9p to 78p.

Equity turnover on July 22 was £194.13m (12,483 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Lloyds, Ultramar, Premier, Davy Corp, BP, Ldn Inv Tst, KCA Int, Dowry, MFI, Lasso, Shell, BP New Nat West and RTZ.

Traded options: Total contracts fell to 1,975 after the previous day's expiry of the July series attracted 3,483.

Traditional options saw calls in most of the oils including BP, Atlantic Resources on 35p and Tricentral on 23p.

Losses slow at Howard Machinery

Losses are slowing at farm equipment manufacturer Howard Machinery, but its world markets remain severely depressed and it is still battling to survive. Its aim now is to return to profit on substantially reduced manufacturing volume, Mr Frank Alsop, the chief executive, said yesterday.

In the six months to April 30 group sales fell by nearly 14 per cent to £20m while pretax losses eased to £934,000, compared with losses of £2,24m at the end of April 1980 and full-year losses of £2,52m before tax in 1979-80.

This year will show a reduced overall loss, Mr Alsop said. Dividend payments are unlikely to be resumed for some time. The shares fell 1p to 25p yesterday.

The first-half loss comes after interest costs of £1.4m, down from £1.7m. The group is trying to cut and contain debt wherever it can. Rationalization continues at its European and American factories, with activities in the southern hemisphere still doing well.

Diamond Industries, the private United States company controlled by Mr Stanley Mann, still holds 16.9 per cent of Howard, mostly acquired in a dawn raid in February. Mr Mann met the board in March. He specializes in recovery of assets but Mr Alsop said yesterday that he sees no sign of recovery in agricultural machinery anywhere.

F and C offer oversubscribed

The F and C Enterprise Trust (FACET) offer for sale was oversubscribed with applications for the 12.5 million shares available totalling 16 million when it closed yesterday.

Some 75 per cent of the issue were previously allocated to institutions. Dealings in the partly paid ordinary shares, with warrants attached, will start on Tuesday.

About half of the portfolio will be initially invested in Japan and the other half in a large proportion of the remainder will go into unquoted companies and companies on the United Securities Market. Applications for 37.5 million ordinary shares received from persons who had indicated their intention to the directors to apply have been accepted in full. Applications for up to and including 75,000 shares will be accepted but not more.

For 75,000 up to 200,000 shares inclusive, 75 per cent will be accepted.

CONSUMER SPENDING

The first estimated figures for consumer expenditure seasonally adjusted at constant 1975 prices, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday.

	Percentage change over previous quarter	Percentage change over previous year
1979 1st Qtr	17.5	4.7
2nd Qtr	18.4	22.2
3rd Qtr	17.5	18.2
4th Qtr	17.9	9.5
1980 1st Qtr	18.4	9.2
2nd Qtr	17.7	12.5
3rd Qtr	17.7	0.7
4th Qtr	17.9	4.8
1981 1st Qtr	18.1	4.6
2nd Qtr	17.8	6.8

*First preliminary estimate

Discount market

The Bank of England gave help on a moderate scale yesterday. Houses paid between 11 1/2 per cent and 12 per cent for fresh secured money throughout the session, but the flow was sporadic and general trading often quiet.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Market rates (day's range)	July 23	1 month	3 months
New York	21.825-27.25	21.825-27.25	21.825-27.25
London	21.825-27.25	21.825-27.25	21.825-27.25
Amsterdam	5.03-5.07 1/2	5.03-5.07 1/2	5.03-5.07 1/2
Brussels	74.10-80	74.10-80	74.10-80
Geneva	12.10-12.15	12.10-12.15	12.10-12.15
Frankfurt	1.244-1.248 1/2	1.244-1.248 1/2	1.244-1.248 1/2
Paris	1.244-1.248 1/2	1.244-1.248 1/2	1.244-1.248 1/2
Madrid	181.80-182.80	181.80-182.80	181.80-182.80
Barcelona	181.80-182.80	181.80-182.80	181.80-182.80
Oslo	113.40-113.45	113.40-113.45	113.40-113.45
Stockholm	107.7-107.75	107.7-107.75	107.7-107.75
London	107.7-107.75	107.7-107.75	107.7-107.75
Yen	188.9	188.9	188.9

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was unchanged at 81.4.

Indices

Bank of Morgan England Genuinely Index Changes	July 23	1 month	3 months
Sterling	91.8	91.8	91.8
US dollar	111.5	111.5	111.5
Canadian dollar	111.5	111.5	111.5
German D-mark	111.5	111.5	111.5
Belgian franc	111.5	111.5	111.5
Dutch guilder	111.5	111.5	111.5
French franc	111.5	111.5	111.5
Italian lire	111.5	111.5	111.5
Japanese yen	111.5	111.5	111.5

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement

Bank of England Index 100

EMS Currency Rates

ECU currency	Central bank rates	% change against central bank rates	% change against previous rates
Belgian franc	40.735	1.2366	+0.07
Danish krone	7.46037	1.36037	+0.07
Deutsche mark	1.35633	1.35633	+0.07
French franc	6.55958	1.35958	+0.07
Dutch guilder	2.33637	1.33637	+0.07
Italian lire	1.36037	1.36037	+0.07
Japanese yen	1.36037	1.36037	+0.07

* changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weaker currency

* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider

Adjustment calculated by The Times

Euro-Deposits

Gold (per ounce) \$410.50 (on ounce) \$410.50

1979-1980: one month, 1980-1981: one month, 1981-1982: one month

1982-1983: one month, 1983-1984: one month, 1984-1985: one month

Wellman optimistic despite loss

By Catherine Gunn

Wellman Engineering finished the year to March 31 with a £656,000 pretax loss but now expects to make a modest profit in the six months to September 30, and should see further progress in the second half. Mr Alan Hopkins, the chairman, said yesterday. It has maintained its dividend at 4.75p gross, and the shares also held steady at 51p yesterday.

In 1979-80, Wellman made £1.9m pretax but slid into loss early last year as the recession hit its industries. It serves it makes and designs thermal and mechanical equipment for coal gasification plants to belts and pulleys. First-half pretax losses last year came to

£407,000 but eased in the second half, as indicated by Mr Hopkins at the interim stage. In the second half the group should receive most of the profits on a £4.7m Russian order won last year for metal decorating lines.

Trading profits last year were just £79,000 against £2.4m, out of which Wellman met redundancy costs of £330,000 and interest costs that soared from £120,000 to £405,000. Net group debt at the year end was £2.7m.

A £675,000 tax credit wiped out the pretax loss, and extraordinary items of £714,000, reflecting the £1.75m sale of old headquarters. Parnell House,

ensured after-tax profits of £733,000 against £734,000. Though still depressed, Wellman's United Kingdom markets are no longer worsening, while overseas markets are providing some growth. Wellman remains keen to make overseas acquisitions, and has just over £200,000 cash in the balance sheet.

United States acquisition Wellman Thermal Systems, bought near the end of the first half, is profitable, and also helped group sales to creep up from £33m to £34.7m last year.

Mr Hopkins believes the group will perform reasonably well in the circumstances this year.

Pretax profits for the year to March 29 fell by 30 per cent from £2.3m to £1.65m while sales rose by £2m to £31.7m. Losses on the closure of the two subsidiaries came to £889,000 while the cost of reorganization and severance pay were £958,000.

The board said that the result was a reflection of the very difficult trading conditions in the United Kingdom and Europe and said that the cost of achieving the figures was high in financial and human terms.

"In aggregate we have reduced the number of employees by more than 1,100, which is one third of 1980's labour force," Mr Hopkins said. "The Government's decision to sell the British Gas retail outlets, saying that the effect on the market's still uncertain but that it should maintain its position."

The outstanding share stock has now been converted and after expenses issued share capital is up by £460,000 and the share premium improved by £50,000.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £5.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £248,000, before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Celestion loss soars to more than £1m

Good first-half at Berisford

Berisford has held its interim dividend at 1.75p gross for the first time since 1979-80. The dividend was held at 1.42p gross.

The board says that the results of the sound reproduction division reflected the usual increase in the international value of the pound and the general recession in the United Kingdom market, coupled with high interest rates.

Bath & Portland in stronger position

Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman of the Bath and Portland Group, told the annual meeting that the company had recovered from threatened losses to a surplus position with opportunities for development in each of the group's divisional activities.

He saw little hope before the end of 1982 of any relief to the recession but said it could materialize through the traditional path of an increase in construction.

Amalgamated Power on NEI purchase

Amalgamated Power Engineering has noted with concern the announcement that it has acquired in the market 25.84 per cent of its shares.

Shareholders again have been urged to take no action but to wait for the detailed reasons for the rejection of the bid, which will be issued after NEI has posted its formal offer.

The rejection circular will include a profits forecast for 1981.

Trident divestment proposals approved

Trident shareholders have endorsed plans for the divestment of Yorkshire Television and Tyne Tees Television published on July 1. These proposals followed the IBA's directive of December 23 that Trident should cease to control either Yorkshire Television or Tyne Tees Television.

Commenting on the result, Mr Ward Thomas, chairman of Trident, said: "Following these arrangements now endorsed by our shareholders, Trident emerged with an increased net worth of some £3.25m. After long and hard bargaining we have obtained very good value for the assets which we are selling and leasing to the programme companies."

Property sales to aid Butterfield Harvey

Mr T. F. Hones, chairman at Butterfield-Harvey, told the annual meeting that it seems probable that the profits for the first half of the year will be confined to those generated on the disposal of surplus property.

In the second half of the year the group as a whole will trade profitably. The first £1m of the consideration for the Greenwich site has now been received.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar was back on a rising path on foreign exchanges yesterday after initially extending Wednesday's fall that followed news of the second quarter drop in America's GNP. The market remained extremely confused, still waiting some clear guide to later price trends on both sides of the Atlantic.

Other Markets

Australia 1.2300-1.2350
Canada 1.2300-1.2350
Denmark 1.2300-1.2350
France 1.2300-1.2350
Germany 1.2300-1.2350
Italy 1.2300-1.2350
Japan 1.2300-1.2350
Netherlands 1.2300-1.2350
Sweden 1.2300-1.2350
Switzerland 1.2300-1.2350
United Kingdom 1.2300-1.2350
USA 1.2300-1.2350

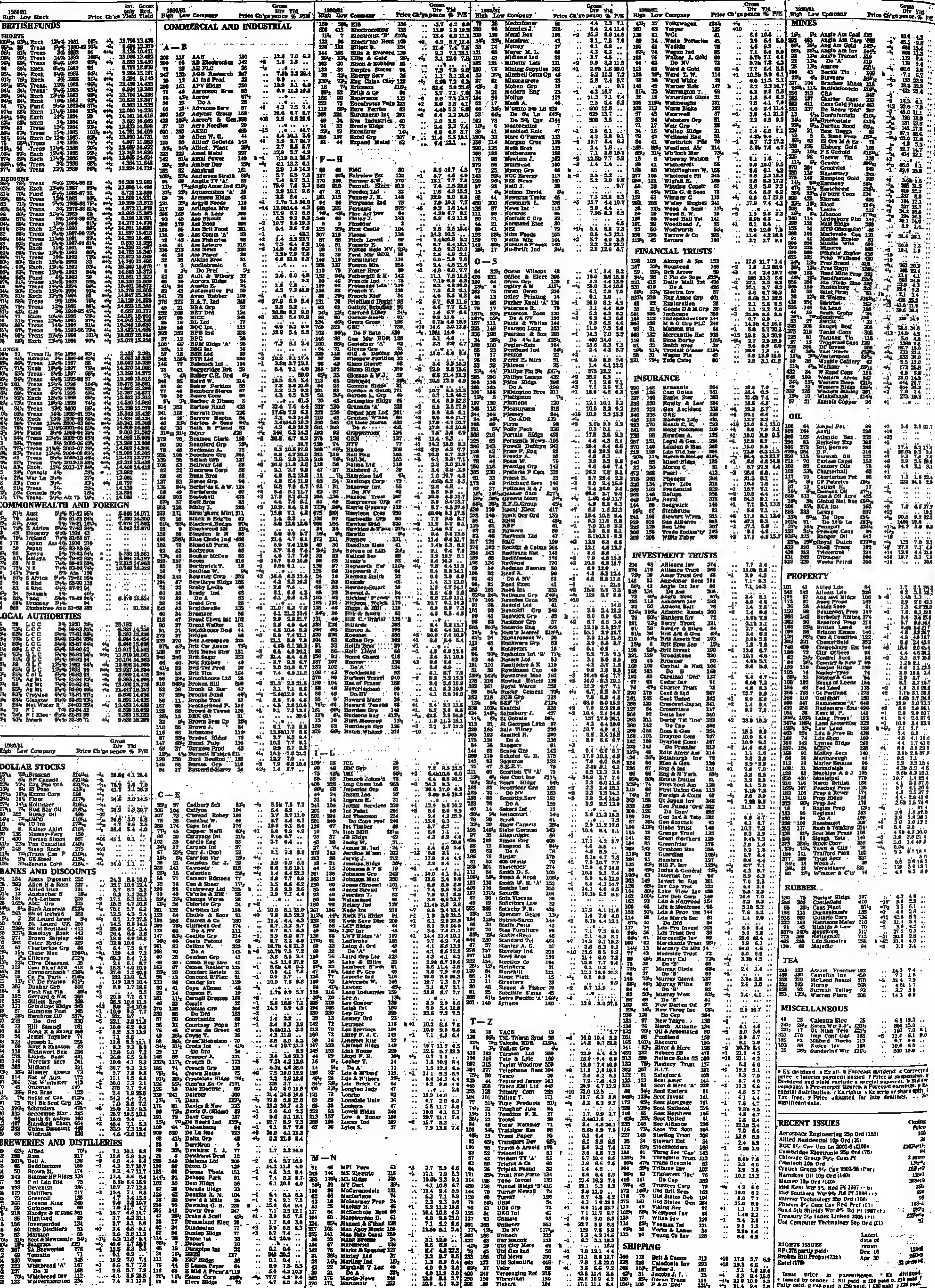
Money Market

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 14/6/81)
Clearing Bank Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans
Overnight: High 12 Low 11 1/2
Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Disc%)
Selling
3 months 14 2 months n.a.
6 months 14 3 months 12 1/2
12 months 14 6 months 12 1/2
18 months 14 9 months 12 1/2
24 months 14 12 months 12 1/2

Local Authority Bonds
1 month 14-14 1/2 6 months 14-14 1/2
3 months 14-14 1/2 9 months 14-14 1/2
6 months 14-14 1/2 12 months 14-14 1/2

Local Authority Market (%)
1 day 12 3 months 14
1 month 12 6 months 14
3 months 12 9 months 14
6 months 12 12 months 14



ND VILLAS

D SNOW

FEATURE

will be focusing specifically
on our readers to help them
enjoy the opportunity to reach
the highest possible
single column constraint.
To book your advertisement
call us on 01-278 9351.

BENTLEY

CHESTERTONS

Duchess of Bedford's Wm.,
W.S.
Extrordnary mentioned that on
the 2nd floor of entrance main
block, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105,
106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112,
113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119,
120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126,
C.W. Hall, available, C.W. Hall,
127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133,
134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140,
141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147,
148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154,
155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161,
162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168,
169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175,
176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182,
183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189,
190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196,
197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203,
204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210,
211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217,
218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224,
225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231,
232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238,
239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245,
246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252,
253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259,
260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266,
267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273,
274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280,
281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287,
288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294,
295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301,
302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308,
309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315,
316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322,
323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329,
330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336,
337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343,
344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350,
351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357,
358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364,
365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371,
372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378,
379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385,
386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392,
393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399,
400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406,
407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413,
414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420,
421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427,
428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434,
435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441,
442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448,
449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455,
456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462,
463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469,
470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476,
477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483,
484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490,
491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497,
498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504,
505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511,
512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518,
519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525,
526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532,
533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539,
540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546,
547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553,
554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560,
561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567,
568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574,
575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581,
582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588,
589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595,
596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602,
603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609,
610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616,
617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623,
624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630,
631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637,
638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644,
645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651,
652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658,
659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665,
666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672,
673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679,
680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686,
687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693,
694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700,
701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707,
708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714,
715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721,
722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728,
729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735,
736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742,
743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749,
750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756,
757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763,
764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770,
771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777,
778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784,
785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791,
792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798,
799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805,
806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812,
813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819,
820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826,
827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833,
834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840,
841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847,
848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854,
855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861,
862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868,
869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875,
876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882,
8

... value at £100 D.W. Must
company let. Nathan Wilson

[illegible]

FINISHED Flats wanted ? & ?
used. 602 4671 Dixon & Co.

[illegible]

TON, Large mixed fls. 8
21.55 netw. incl. each. 373

SITUATIONS WANTED

WOMAN migrating to Honolulu. I have a car and a little money. Presently in the position of housekeeper. No OGOO G or conscription record.

RECORDED IN COMPUTER

Y. Iainp work, RR# 6490.
T SELF EMPLOYED inno
valuable immediately 749

[illegible]

dated the 8th 439 in
81. MALCOLM: JOHN
of Gullhall House 81-87

Street, London EC2V 7DS
 been appointed Liquidator of
 of the said Company without
 the intervention of a Court
 on this 20th day of July.

Matter of SANDRA MARY
 by order of the High
 Court of Justice
 of 1980. **D. BRENN MILLS** of
 E.C. Photo, 100, The
 E.C. Photo, 100, The
 of the said
 with a
 on this 20th day of July.

D. MILLS
 Liquidator.

ELLANEDUS FINANCIAL

EASTBOURNE B.C.
 on 20th July, stated that July
 1980. Only bills outstanding

... ..

100

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: War and the Media; 7.05 Living Language: 7.30 The Case of the Missing Skills; 1.12 Regional News (but not London); 1.15 News and weather; 1.30 How Do You Do: Rhymes and counting games. Closedown at 1.45; 3.45 Trem: Waddens (for Welsh viewers); 4.18 Regional News; 4.20 Play School; Mrs C Ranshaw's story: Five Seagulls. Also on BBC 2, 11.00 am; 4.45 The Space Shuttle: cartoon; 5.00 The Best of Horses Gallop: Showjumping at Olympia, driving a trotting horse at Appleby Fair, and a ride in the Norwich Union Coach, with Susan King; 5.30 Paddington Bear; 5.40 News; read by Kenneth Kendall; 5.55 Regional news magazines; 6.20 Nationwide: The programme completes its preparations for a Royal Wedding party; 7.00 Comedy Classic: The Liver Birds. This is the one about the stolen pet rabbits and how the wife of Mrs Hutchinson (Valerie Phillips) sets all to rights. With Nerys Hughes, Elizabeth Estensen and Mollie Sugden (as Mrs Hutchinson) (r); 7.00 Comedy Classic: Whatever Happened to the Likely Lads? With Rodney Bewes and James Bolan as the lads who are determined not to find out the result of a lunch-time football match (r); 8.00 Grace Kennedy: The singer's special guests tonight are the King's Singers (from BBC 2); 8.20 Love Story: A Chance to Sit Down: Part of a four-part serial about the world of ballet. The relationship between Barbara (Jan Francis) and

George (Del Henney) takes a surprising turn; 9.00 News; read by Richard Baker; 9.25 The Royal International Horse Show: The John Player Trophy, at Wembley Arena. Two rounds of competition over different courses are followed by a jump off against the clock. The commentators are Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley. Introduction by David Vine; 10.45 That's Rich: First in a new series. Comedy and music show, featuring Craig T. Nelson, described as the heart-throb of West Country weather forecasts. Featuring Kit Hain and the Bard of Turbay; 11.15 News headlines; 11.20 Film: Uman, Wittering and Zieg (1977) Black comedy based on the Cooper's original radio play. The screenplay is by Simon Raven. It's about a teacher (David Hemmings) who

claims that his class murdered his predecessor and are now planning to do the same to him. With Douglas Wilmer, Anthony Haygarth, Carolyn Seymour. Director: John Mackenzie. Ends at 1.05 am approximately; Regions

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU: 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.30 am; 12.30-1.00 am; 1.00-1.30 am; 1.30-2.00 am; 2.00-2.30 am; 2.30-3.00 am; 3.00-3.30 am; 3.30-4.00 am; 4.00-4.30 am; 4.30-5.00 am; 5.00-5.30 am; 5.30-6.00 am; 6.00-6.30 am; 6.30-7.00 am; 7.00-7.30 am; 7.30-8.00 am; 8.00-8.30 am; 8.30-9.00 am; 9.00-9.30 am; 9.30-10.00 am; 10.00-10.30 am; 10.30-11.00 am; 11.00-11.30 am; 11.30-12.00 am; 12.00-12.3

Gibraltar decision a calculated judgment

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

[illegible]